

Jq. 5

A

# DISSERTATION

ON THE

NATURE and CURE

OF THE

## Venereal Disease.

Wherein the Pathological History of that Disorder is fully considered; the Merits of the different Methods of Cure hitherto used, are impartially enquired into; and a New Method of treating it proposed: By which it may be cured with greater Certainty and much less Danger, than by such Courses as have hitherto been practised.

---

By M. MOONEY, M. D.

---

L O N D O N :

Printed for T. OSBORNE and J. SHIPTON, in *Grays-Inn*; J. HODGES, near *London-bridge*; W. JOHNSTON, *St. Paul's Church-yard*; and R. BALDWIN, in *Pater-Noster-Row*, 1756.

C

79.432

17.4.56

J9.5

M50

J. H. M.





A  
DISSERTATION  
ON THE  
NATURE and CURE  
OF THE  
Venereal Disease.

AFTER the great Number of Authors that have treated of this Disease, particularly Dr. *Astruc*, and the learned and experienced *Boerhaave*; it might seem unnecessary to write any Thing farther concerning it, as they are thought to have exhausted the

B

Sub-

Subject, so as to render it impossible for the humane Mind to investigate any Thing new concerning its Nature, Cause, and Cure.

This might have had some force with me had not the following Reasons induced me to this present Undertaking --- For 1<sup>st</sup>, the vast and ungrounded Esteem which Dr. *Astruc's* Book on this Disease has met with in the World, and the great Use that is made of it by the younger Practitioners, who look upon all that he says as infallible Truth ; makes it a Matter of the greatest Importance to the World to undeceive them, as such Prejudices in Favour of this learned, well-meaning, but mistaken Writer, may be hurtful to the Health and Lives of Mankind ; for not to insist on his having embarrassed the Subject to a great Degree, he has subdivided the Pathological History

tory of this Disease, and so confounded its Symptoms with those of other Diseases, as to make a certain and thorough Knowledge of the Disorder past finding out according to his Manner--- He is extremely prejudiced, which often leads him into a wrong Method of Reasoning and frequent Contradictions ; all which is rendered still more disagreeable, by his being extremely tedious, dry, and loaded with trifling Digressions.

What Dr. *Boerhaave* has wrote on this Subject is somewhat too general, though it deserves the most particular Notice, he having gone further in his Enquiries into its Nature and Cure, and found out more Truths relating to them, than any other Person has ever done.

Secondly, The greater Part of the best Writers on this Disease, as they



wrote in different Nations, so nothing producing greater Variety in the Symptoms, and Cure of this Poison than Difference of Climate, it may not therefore be surprizing, if these Writers oft disagree in their Descriptions of the Disease and Manner of Cure ; tho' each be perfectly right in regard to the Place where he wrote.

However, these were not the only Motives that induced me to undertake this Work, for after I had read all that had been wrote on this Disorder, I found that an accurate Pathological History, as well as an easy, certain, and efficacious Method of Cure, was still wanting. Tho' many valuable Observations are to be found in the Writings of such as have treated of this Disease ; which if collected together, and set in a proper Light, might go a great Way in furnishing

us with a tolerable Natural History of the Disease; but as no one that I have met with has succeeded in that Work to my Wishes, so I flatter myself that what I shall offer on that Head will not be disagreeable to the Public.

An easy, provided it be a certain Method of Cure, is a Thing so desirable, that its Investigation ought to employ the most serious Attention of every ingenious and honest Practitioner.

Pain, tho' an Attendant on many Diseases, yet is one of the most undesirable Circumstances that can attend them; as it disorders all the Animal Secretions, diverts Nature from the Concoction of the morbid Matter which causes them, and at last tires her out, so that the poor Patients often meet with their long wished-for Dissolution,

tion, as the only Refuge from this disagreeable Symptom. And as the Physician ought to use all his Endeavours to remove it as soon as possible, so in every Method of Cure he ought to avoid it, if he can by any Means find out a Method equally efficacious to one that is painful.

When I first entered into Practice, I could not without Regret observe many Patients, of weak Nerves, and tender Habits, doom'd to a painful Salivation, in which Course some of them died ; others escaped with wretched and broken Constitutions, and other irrecoverable Complaints, much worse than those they had undergone that Method for ; while some after an Iliad of Pain and Misery, were disappointed in their Hopes of a Cure.—These were strong Inducements to me to apply myself to the Investigation of a Method more certain,



tain, safe, and pleasing, than Salivation, in which I hope I have succeeded.---I speak not this with a Design to prejudice my Readers in Favour of any Thing that I shall offer on this Occasion ; no, 'tis to act according to my Duty, and out of Humanity to an unhappy Part of Mankind, in discovering such Truths as I have deduced from the Cases of near 2000 Patients, whom I have seen treated in this Disease, either in Hospitals, in my own private Practice, or that of other regular Physicians and Surgeons of my Acquaintance.

I am not unmindful what Risks a Physician or Surgeon runs, who deviates in the least from the common Practice in treating Diseases, how well grounded and successful soever his Method may be ; there always have been a set of Men, who used  
their

their utmost Endeavours to ruin those who have attempted to improve the Art of Healing ; and there has been few useful Discoveries in Phyfic, which have not met with Opposition ; very sufficient Instances of this we have in Dr. *Harvey*'s Discovery of the Circulation of the Blood (*a*), in *Wirsing*'s Discovery of the Passage of the Pancreatic Juice (*b*), the real Use of Antimony, and other Chemical Medicines, by Sir *Theodore Mayern* (*c*), and the general Reformation of Anatomy by *Vesalius* (*d*), — But as  
Truth

(*a*) See Dr. *Ent*'s Preface to Dr. *Harvey*'s Treatise. *De Gen. Anim.*

(*b*) *Wirsing* was murdered through Envy for this Discovery.

(*c*) The Faculty of Phyfic at *Paris* thundered out their Exclamations against Dr. *Mayern* and *Quercetan* because they used Chemical Medicines.

(*d*) *Andrew Vesalius*, who was Physician and Surgeon to *Charles V.* against him all the *Galenists*,

Truth supported by the strongest Reason is my Aim ; so I shall be unconcerned at whatever malicious, envious, or interested Persons shall say, entirely satisfied that I advance nothing but what is grounded on undeniable Facts ; which indeed are the strongest and most incontestable Criteria of Truth ; I shall bear their Reproaches with a Mind and Temper not to be shaken, much rather chusing in any Respect to contribute towards the saving the Life of one Man, and enabling him to be a useful Member of Society, than to enjoy the Praise and popular Applause of a whole Nation.

'Tis a little strange that Men of Sense and Learning, should have

particularly *J. Sylvius* of *Paris*, carried their Rage so far, as to urge the Emperor to put him to Death, only because he differed in Opinion from *Galen*.



trifled so much as they have done concerning the Origin of this Disease, and the Place from whence it was brought into *Europe*: I think it is to very little Purpose with regard to the Cure, to enquire, from what Part it came, or at what Time it made its first Appearance in *Europe*? Whether it was a Disease known to and described by the Antients? Since they have left us no Method of treating it,--- And indeed after all that has been said on the first of these Enquiries, it must be confessed, that it is involved in such Obscurity, that it is next to impossible to arrive at the least Degree of Certainty. Those that assert that 'twas brought from *Hispaniola*, by *Columbus's* Followers, have this Circumstance in their Favour, namely, that *Gonsalvo Ferrand*, who was greatly infected with this Poison about the Year 1517, finding no Relief from the Physicians of his own Coun-

Country, went to *America*, led thither by the common Report which prevailed in *Europe* at that Time, of its being brought from the *West-Indies*, in Order to receive his Cure, and observe the Method the *Indians* used to treat such as were infected. On his Arrival there, he found that 'twas on *Guaiacum* alone they depended, and by which Medicine alone, used in their Manner, *Gonsalvo* became now cured.

On the other Hand, when we consider what has been advanced by Authors of known Veracity, among whom was the great *Sydenham*, concerning its being brought from *Africa*, we shall find the Difficulty of finding out the Truth is further encreased ; for 1<sup>st</sup>, *Ferdinand de Cortez*, who was present at the Conquest of the *Indies* by *Columbus*, and who wrote a History of that Expedition,

tion, asserts, That before their Arrival in the *West-Indies* this Disease was not known to that People, but was first brought there by a Slave belonging to *Pamphilo de Navarez*; which Slave was an *African*, and had been at the Siege of *Naples*; this Slave, he says, infected a great Number of *Indians* with the Vene-  
 real Disease; and indeed if we compare the Symptoms that attended the Pox on its first Appearance in *Europe*, with these of the Yaws, well known to be an *African* Disorder, we shall find a prodigious Agreement between them; of which last Disease we have an elegant Description in the Medical Essays of *Edinburgh* (a); — they both affect the Privates in the same Manner, both produce a Caries of the Bones, and cause Ulcers that are seated in the *Membrana Adiposa*, and

(a) *Med. Ess.* Vol. 6. p. 272.



both yield to the same Method of Cure; whence it may reasonably be concluded, that if they take not their Rise from the same Cause, yet that the same Climate is their common Parent.

However this be, yet it is evident that it made its most formidable Appearance at the famed Siege of *Naples*, which was in the Year 1494, when many concurrent Causes tended to spread this noxious Poison; at which Time it made such Destruction among Mankind, that had it continued with the same mortal Celerity it began, *Sydenham* thinks it would have destroyed Mankind within a few Ages; or by confining them to Hospitals would have rendered them entirely unfit for any of the useful Offices of Life: for all the Assistance the Physicians at that Time could afford to their Patients in its Cure,

Cure, only served to render their Art more contemptible in the Eyes of the World ; and made their Patients look on them as a vain and useless Set of Men. The melancholy Wretches who were infected by it, after suffering the greatest Tortures, turned out of Society, despised, abhorred and shunned by their former Friends and Acquaintance, languished a few Days, till at last desired Death closed the rueful Scene of their Misfortunes.

As the first Step in the Cure of any Disease, is, if possible, to find out the Nature of the morbid Matter which causes it, so I entered into the following Course of Experiments with that Design, led thereto by the Uncertainty of the Opinions of the most celebrated Authors on that Subject.

E X .

## EXPERIMENT I.

On the ninth Day of the Disease, I took some of the virulent Matter from a Person who had been infected to a very great Degree, and examin'd it with a Microscope, when I found that there was neither any fermentative Motion, Animalculæ, nor any other Appearance that could induce one to believe, that any such were contained in this Virus. — But it exhibited a Series of very minute spherical Particles, stuck round with other Dagger-like Particles of a saline Nature, extremely sharp. ----- Some of that which was most virulent, appeared like Crystals, fine, clear, rigid, and armed with Points and Edges.

EX-



## EXPERIMENT II.

I laid a Parcel of the abovementioned Matter on a Piece of raw Beef, for three Days, when I found that Part of the Beef where it was laid corroded, and of a very disagreeable Smell.

## EXPERIMENT III.

I took two Wine-glasses, one of which I filled with clear Water, and in the other I put a good deal of this Poison, which I had that Day collected from a Variety of infected Subjects ; in each I put a little Piece of raw Beef, and another of Swine's Flesh, which remained in them two Days ; those in the Water remained fair and uncorrupted, while these in the virulent Matter became corroded and extremely foetid, but the Pork  
more

more so than the Beef.

#### EXPERIMENT IV.

I made an Incision in each Thigh of a Dog, and inserted into the Wounds some Lint dipped in the Venereal Poison, taken from a Person who had a very virulent running; I then bound up the Wounds. Four Days after, the Creature shewed great Signs of Uneasiness, held out his Tongue, often attempted to make Urine, the Extremity of the Penis was extremely inflamed, and a Matter was discharged, resembling that in a Gonorrhæa.

#### EXPERIMENT V.

I mixed some of this Matter with the Tincture of Turnsole, and also with the Syrup of Violets, but could observe no sensible Change in either,

D

so

so as to determine whether it be of an acid or alkaline Nature.

*Reflections on the foregoing Experiments.*

By Experiment the first, it appears that the Hypothesis of *Kircher*, *Dedier*, *De Sault*, &c. who assert that the Malignity of this Poison consists in certain Animalculæ contained therein, is exceedingly erroneous.

By Experiment the fifth, the Opinion of Dr. *Astruc*, and such others who maintain that it consists in a corrosive Acid, is proved to be equally groundless.—The Reasons that induced them to be of that Opinion was, that they observed that this Poison produced a Coagulation in the Lymph, and a Caries in the Bones. ---But had they considered that both these Effects will follow any putrid,  
acri-



acrimonious Ferment lodged in the Fluids, or from a Mechanical Relaxation of the Fibres of the Vessels, it might have shewn them how precarious 'tis to draw Conclusions from a Principle so vague and uncertain.

---The Reasoning on the Doctrine of Acids and Alcalies, has been very hurtful both to Philosophy and Physic, at one Time it prevailed so much in the latter, that most of the Phænomena of Diseases were accounted for on these Principles; but that Uncertainty which attends this Hypothesis, has been learnedly and justly exposed by the ingenious Mr. Boyle, and afterwards by Dr. Pitcairn.-----

Physicians in all Ages have been too limited in assigning those general Laws that produce Disorders, the Doctrines of *Strict* and *Lax* that prevailed among the *Roman* Physicians of the *Methodic* Sect in *Galen's* Time, and for which he so justly censures

~~Theſaurus~~, was of this Kind.---There are indeed certain general Laws that govern the Solids and Fluids of a human Body, but yet these are more numerous than has been yet animadverted to by any particular Sect of Physicians.

By Experiments first, second, third, and fourth, it is evident that this Poison is of an acrimonious, corrosive, saline, inflammatory Nature, and from its Figure is capable of producing most violent inflammatory Symptoms in a Body otherwise healthy, in a short Space of Time; as will further appear from the following History of its Progress in the human Body, when once the smallest Quantity of its Fluids are contaminated thereby.

When this Disease is communicated by Coition, if the Force of the  
Virus

Virus is determined to the Urethra, the Urine becomes higher coloured, an Ulcer is produced there ; the Pulse becomes harder and quicker, and the Blood taken away is sized.---A Discharge of acrid Matter appears about the third Day, in some sooner, in others later, according to the Degree of Virulency, or inflammatory Disposition of the Fluids; the sooner the running appears after Infection, the more violent the Inflammation, and more dangerous will every other Symptom be ; for this shews, that either the Pockey Matter which is received, is extremely acrid, or that the Fluids of the Person who is infected, are in a very inflammatory State, or both these concurring together.---How far the State of the Fluids concur to increase the Danger of the Disease, at the Time of Infection, appears from an Observation, that most practical Writers have taken notice of,



of, *viz.* that any Number of Persons cohabiting with an infected Woman, scarce two of these shall have the Disease with the like Appearances, or the same Degree of Virulency; but each shall have it in a compound proportion of the Acrimony of the Matter received, the concurring Causes of an Inflammation, and the then present inflammatory State of the Fluids. This Virus is no sooner received into the Fluids, but it produces an Inflammation in some Degree, and it certainly is that which requires our greatest Care and Attention; as it is the most immediately dangerous of any of the Attendants of this Disease, and which being neglected, has been the Death of Thousands, from a vain Hypothesis, that had no other Grounds, but their own wild Imaginations, *viz.* that Bleeding and the other Means used to cure Inflammations, only tend-  
ed

ed to drive the Infection into the Blood ; but Experience and Reason both have proved the contrary.

An Inflammation arising from any Cause, immediately induces a Sizy-ness in the Blood, which increases in Proportion as there is a Tendency to Mortification or Gangrene ; in which last State it will be greatest ; and as the Inflammation increases, so the Colour and Consistence shews its Danger, for from a pale, it often changes to a yellow, green, or black, the first declaring the smallest Degree of Inflammation, the next a greater Degree ; the third, much greater than the second ; but the last attends a Gangrene, or Mortification; whilst the Colour thus shews the State of an Inflammation, the Consistence also assists us in forming a Judgment with equal Certainty, the vis-cous and tenacious being the safest, whilst

whilst the dissolved, slimy, and soft, where the Cruor has its under Part black and putrid, declares the Part affected, to be shortly, if not already in a State of Mortification.

From this Account of an Inflammation, we find how urgent that Symptom presses for Assistance, and what Danger the Neglect of it must occasion ; as also, the preposterous Method those Persons pursue, who give Mercurial Medicines, before they use proper Evacuations ; and this is further illustrated by the Observation which the best Physicians and Surgeons of the present Age have made, in regard to the Administration of *Mercurialis dulcis* in Wounds and Ulcers, viz. That if there be a Wound or Ulcer which is obstinate to heal, is much inflamed, foul, and fordid, discharging an ichorous Matter, at the same time the Body  
being



being coſtive, going into too cold, or ſhut up in too cloſe and warm a Place ; in ſuch a Caſe, if a Scruple of *Mercurius dulcis* be given, it will conſiderably encrease the Inflammation ; but if we bleed, adminiſter a gentle Purge, avoid exceſſive Heat or Cold, and then exhibit *Mercurius dulcis* ; the Inflammation will be abated, and the Wound or Ulcer digeſt kindly, and from an ichorous afford a laudible Matter.

When the Virus fixes upon the Prepuce or Glans, and neither running nor ſmarting in making Urine appears, then Shankers appear, which in their firſt Formation ſeem like little Tubercles, or Excoriations ; this generally happens about the ſeventh or eighth Day ; when they begin like Tubercles, they are not denominated Shaukers till the Head comes off ; theſe neglected, continue corroding

E the

the adjacent Parts, till at last it entirely destroys the whole Substance of the Penis, but if it be improperly treated, it terminates in an obstinate Calosity, like a hard Pustule, or being flat, often changes Colour.--- When a universal Pox succeeds, a Shanker ill-treated generally shews itself in obstinate Night-pains.--- Their Seat is in the sebaceous Glands, and on a recent Infection never affect the external Skin of the Prepuce in Men, nor the external Parts of the Labiæ in Women; as to the Shape and Situation of Shankers, 'tis observed, that such as are angular, on the Margin of the Prepuce, Frænum, or Corona Glandis in Men, are of a much worse Kind, and much more difficult to cure, than such as are on the middle or lower part of the Prepuce, or Glans, especially its back Part or Sides; whilst such as are on the Clitoris, and Carunculæ Myrtiformes are worse

worse than those on the Nymphæ and Labiæ in Women.

Shankers proceeding from a Venereal Taint, are distinguishable from those little Excoriations produced by Coition with a Woman, at the Time of her menstrual Flux, where that Discharge is very acrid, or from any other Cause, in this; That the latter heal up spontaneously or by the Help of the common Applications; whilst the former resist the Action of the most formidable Remedies, hardly yielding to local Medicines, unless assisted by some very powerful Antivenereal Course, acting on the whole Habit. Secondly, such Ulcers as proceed from a Cause not Venereal, are generally irregular, superficial, their Lips seldom callous, or with any Mucus at the Bottom.

'Tis very remarkable, that none



of those who are clapt, if it be the first Time they have received the Infection, have Shankers, unless the Infection be extraordinarily virulent.--- Whilst such as have ever had it before, generally have Shankers on every subsequent Infection.

This kind of Venereal Ulcer is frequently found to exist on the Inside of the Urethra, as appears from the Dissection of morbid dead Bodies, where I have frequently seen them in a recent State, and found the Cicatrices in some that formerly had them; notwithstanding what has been advanced formerly by Dr. *Cockburn* (a), and lately by the ingenious Mr. *Gataker* (b); 'tis true indeed, that these in such Cases do

(a) Treatise on Gonorrhæa's.

(b) Observations on Venereal Complaints, page 3.

not always furnish the whole Discharge that attends a Gonorrhœa, but it must be owned, that they contribute their Part.---If we deny the Existence of such Ulcers in the Urethra, I fear it will be no easy Matter to account for the smarting in making Urine, and the violent Pain in Erection on any other Principles. But to put this Matter out of all manner of Dispute, don't we frequently meet with large fistulous Ulcers, taking their Rise from the Inside of the Urethra, and eating through the Substance of the Penis, in every Direction giving an easy Passage to the Urine, which often discharges itself through these Ulcers in as many Streams as there are Apertures.---Where these Ulcers are seated in the Urethra, unattended with that considerable glandular Discharge frequently attending a Clap, we find that the Discharge is very small in Quantity; often  
mixed

mixed with Blood, and there is violent Pain in Erection, sometimes at the Extremity of the Glans, and at other Times near its Root.

Before the Eruption of a Gonorrhæa, or Clap, there appears an Itching of the Yard near the Glans; a slight Inflammation not painful, the Entrance of the Urethra is filled with a whitish Mucus, its Lips appear red, and the whole external Surface of the Glans has a gleazy Appearance; in the mean Time the Urine in some becomes high coloured, about the first or second Day after Infection — In a Day or two, in some longer, after these there comes on a burning Heat, pricking Pain, and when the Patient goes to make Water, an intolerable scalding after it is voided, a Pressing to make Water, tho' but just before made; frequent Erections, with an encreased  
Sti-



Stimulus to Venery, frequent Rigours, becomes heavy, lowspirited, and dull, complaining of a Soreness in his Limbs, and a kind of Unwillingness to Exercise; and if the Yard be squeezed hard, a kind of whitish Matter ouzes out; a Day or two after, a Running appears, which is generally of a cream Colour, and of a greasy Consistence; but if the Running does not appear till between the tenth and twentieth Day, the Cure will be tedious and difficult; from the eighth to the fourteenth, it becomes of a deep yellow, or a greenish Colour, and a Cordée coming on renders the Cure difficult and tedious. This last troublesome Symptom goes off generally about the twenty first Day; during this Time, little Knots may be felt in the Urethra, and a Contraction of the Frænum and under Part of the Penis draws it in Erection into a kind of Curve.

**Curve.** The Cordee immediately comes on, when the Matter turns of a greenish Colour, and if this happens in the beginning of the Disease, it prognosticates a tedious Cure.

The Running being first yellow, turns white and thick, from which it changes in the Progress of the Disease to white and thin.

All Claps after eight Months become very obstinate ; and when the Discharge stops of its own Accord, it returns again within a Year with greater Force, tho' frequently it returns within a Month ; but if by an imprudent Use of Astringents, the Running should be stopped before the Virulency be quite destroyed, then a Pox is certainly produced, which kind of Pox is distinguished from that proceeding from Shankers ill-treated, or neglected in this, that  
as

as that from Shankers is attended with Night-Pains, so that from a Clap is attended with Bubo's, a Hærnial Humoralis, Serpigenous Ulcers, and Pustules over the whole Body, with slight wandering Pains in the Joints. — The oftener a Person has been infected, the more difficult will the Cure be, for after the fourth or fifth Time it generally leaves an incurable Gleet after it. --- There is no Disorder that afflicts Mankind wherein the Effects of Irregularity are more obvious than in this ; for if Coition be indulg'd during the Cure, it renders every Symptom worse, and hinders the salutary Effects of the most powerful Remedies. --- We find that those who are most liable to this Symptom, are such as have the Urethra pretty wide, and are most subject to Defluctions, Gummata, and Pains in the Course of the Disease. If a Woman who is infected has a Gonorrhæa, the Whites,



**Curve.** The Cordee immediately comes on, when the Matter turns of a greenish Colour, and if this happens in the beginning of the Disease, it prognosticates a tedious Cure.

The Running being first yellow, turns white and thick, from which it changes in the Progress of the Disease to white and thin.

All Claps after eight Months become very obstinate; and when the Discharge stops of its own Accord, it returns again within a Year with greater Force, tho' frequently it returns within a Month; but if by an imprudent Use of Astringents, the Running should be stopped before the Virulency be quite destroyed, then a Pox is certainly produced, which kind of Pox is distinguished from that proceeding from Shankers ill-treated, or neglected in this, that  
as

as that from Shankers is attended with Night-Pains, so that from a Clap is attended with Bubo's, a Hærnia Humoralis, Serpigenous Ulcers, and Pustules over the whole Body, with slight wandering Pains in the Joints. — The oftener a Person has been infected, the more difficult will the Cure be, for after the fourth or fifth Time it generally leaves an incurable Gleet after it. ---- There is no Disorder that afflicts Mankind wherein the Effects of Irregularity are more obvious than in this ; for if Coition be indulg'd during the Cure, it renders every Symptom worse, and hinders the salutary Effects of the most powerful Remedies. --- We find that those who are most liable to this Symptom, are such as have the Urethra pretty wide, and are most subject to Defluctions, Gummata, and Pains in the Course of the Disease. If a Woman who is infected has a Gonorrhæa, the Whites,

or if about the Time of her Menstrual Flux she communicates the Infection, the first Symptom the Person so infected shall perceive, will be a Gonorrhæa.

When a Gonorrhæa is imprudently treated, or neglected by the Patient, and a Hærnia Humoralis succeeds it, 'tis very remarkable that then the Cordee and smarting in making Water goes off; but as soon as the Inflammation of the Testicles is dispersed, and the Running returns, then the ardor Urine and Cordee return with as great Pain as before.

There is nothing that carries a better Appearance, nor promises a safer or speedier Cure in a Gonorrhæa, than a plentiful running, kept up for a proper Time; which if not imprudently stopped by an untimely Use of Astringents before the



Virulency be quite destroyed, never fails to carry off every Particle of this Poison.---The old Maxim, *Festina Lente*, could never be more properly applied than in this Case; for how many Persons do we daily observe ruined by ignorant Quacks and Impostors with delusive and deceitful Promises of a speedy Cure.

While the Running thus continues flowing plentifully, the Inflammation disappears; and by the Use of proper purging, diluting, and softening Remedies, the Matter from a greenish becomes of a white Colour, not staining the Linnen as before; grows thicker, till at last it draws between the Fingers, happening usually between the twenty first and twenty eighth Day; then the Running diminishes, the pricking Pain in making Urine decreases, and eve-

ry other Symptom soon disappears.

. Very often without any other concomitant Sign of Infection, a Bubo appears, which is a painful swelling of the inguinal Glands and their Integuments, tho' frequently they proceed from the Running in a Gonorrhæa untimely stopped; those who have divided this Tumour into the Phlegmonic, Erisipelatose, Oedematose, and Schirrous Kinds, seem to have had a great deal of Reason on their Side, notwithstanding what some Authors of great Reputation have advanced to the contrary. The great Use which the learned *Boerhaave* has made of this Distinction in his Aphorisms concerning the different Species of an Angina, abundantly shews the Propriety and Necessity of it.

The Phlegmonic Bubo is painful, of a deep red Colour, and with it  
the

the Patient is very feverish, but it suppurates kindly; and in a little Time, when it is opened it yields a well digested Matter, and if kept open a proper Time becomes a Drain, by which the Venereal Poison is carried off with great Certainty; after which the Ulcer is easily cured.

But if the Phlegmonic be so highly useful, and so happy in its Event, the Oedematous on the contrary is never of Service, and its Effects very often of the most dangerous Kind--- For it is an indolent Tumour, often disappearing without the Presence of any repelling Cause; and not coming to Suppuration, frequently ends in a Schirrus; and on the Application of a Caustic, or any other acrid Body, terminates in a cancerous Ulcer with jagged Lips, yielding a sharp, thin, putrid, and extreamly corrosive Ichor, frequently causing fistulous  
Ul-



Ulcers in the adjacent Parts, of very difficult Cure.-----This kind of Tumor feels much colder, and is much less painful than the phlegmonic kind.

Though the Habit of Body greatly contributes to determine the Species of Tumor, yet all Circumstances agreeing, the phlegmonic Bubo shews the least, whilst the Oedematous shews the greatest Degree of Malignancy in the imbibed Poison. Persons of a sanguine Habit, whose Vessels are full, whose Diet is rich, and plentiful, whose Fibres are liable to yield to the slightest distending Cause, who are young, and use much Exercise, are most liable to have the first Kind; while such as are atrabilious, dry, squalid, melancholy, live low, are old, and such whose Fibres are hard and tense, are seized with the oedematous Kind.

We find that such Persons are most apt to have Bubo's, on receiving this Infection, who use Coition in Excess, or who find a Soreness in their Groins after that Action. That kind of Pox which succeeds the repelling, or Neglect of a Bubo, is attended with Ulcers of the Palate, Nocturnal Headach, Nodes and Gummata; and a Pox proceeding from this Cause, is much more difficult to cure than those from an ill-treated Gonorrhæa.

There frequently happens to such as have had a Bubo, a Swelling of the Testicle of the same Side, and a considerable Laxness of the Scrotum which remains ever after.----- Some have imagined, that though the Lymph in the Inguinal Glands be infected so as to produce Bubo's, that yet the Blood and other animal  
Fluids

Fluids may not be infected ; but such Persons would do well to consider, that the Lymph of the inguinal as well as the other abdominal Glands is returned to the Receptaculum Chyli, and so by the thoracic Duct is conveyed into the Blood, and if so, pray how is it possible for the Blood and other animal Fluids to escape Infection?

When the venereal Poison has been sometime lodged in the Habit, and no Evacuations have been made, then Nature attempts to separate the morbid Matter, throwing it on the Skin, and other more distant Parts from the vital Organs, which critical Appearances are commonly called the Pox.

And these pustular Eruptions form a Curve in the Forehead, along that part where the Hat forms a Line.--- And as the Surface of the Body is covered



covered with these Pustules, so they are succeeded by great large Blotches, a universal Lassitude, Itching, a Sensation frequently felt all over the Skin, like a stinging of Nettles, in the Morning they complain of Soreness in their Limbs, their Eyes sometimes swell'd, at other times hollow with livid Circles around them like those in menstruous Women, their Visage is sometimes shrunk, and at other times their Face bloated, horrid tetterous Scabs in the Head and Face, also in the Mouth, Nose and Palate; Ulcers very corrosive, foetid, and frequently turn Cancerous; little red and yellow Spots of the Size of a flea-bite, appear on the Skin, nocturnal Pains in the Head and Limbs, the Bones become carious, they oft complain of a Soreness of their Teeth and Gums, their Teeth sometimes seeming as if ready to drop out, at other times as if bound

G

up,

up, their Gums itch, are swelled, and are of a livid yellow, or blueish Colour, a wandering Pain in the Jaw and Chin, a tingling of the Ears, Vertigo, and Deafness, a sharp catarrhus Distillation, Hoarseness, stinking Breath, Thinness of the Eyelids, a stubborn Cough, stinking Night Sweats, a Sensation of Heat arises from the Loins to the Stomach, Head, and Breast, extending itself to the Shoulders, acrid Belches, and a slight quotidian Fever, the Urine white and troubled, scarcely depositing a Sediment, the Pulse quick, low, and soft; but when the Disease is inveterate, 'tis small, slow, rare, and languid, though when a Fever attends it is swift and frequent; the Blood drawn from them is of a cineritious Colour, is dirty, and has blackish Spots on its Surface, some are bloated, and of a yellow, watery, or greenish Hue, others will look well

well for three or four Days, but then become of an unhealthy ill-looking Aspect, Fissures in the Palms of the Hands, and Soles of the Feet, Fundament and Lips; the Lips swell and are sore, ouzing out a thin acrid Lymph; these Fissures in the Lips are sometimes covered with a black Skin or thin Scurf, which easily comes off, the Scabs are broad, dry, and uneven, they often appear on the Eyelids, a malignant Ophthalmia, the Tunica conjunctiva of a yellow or blueish Colour, Warts, Polypus Concretions of a malignant kind, a Fistula Lacrymalis, pocky Piles and cancerous Aphthæ, and at last a Marasmus ensues.---In every venereal Case some, though not all of these Symptoms, are present.---I have not ranged them into Stages as other Authors have done, as I have found by Experience that such a Division is quite imaginary, some Patients having these Sym-



toms near the Beginning, which they classed in the last Stage.

The Generality of Writers seems greatly confused in describing these Signs that distinguish venereal Symptoms from those produced by other Diseases; and indeed it is no easy matter, as it requires a vast Experience and an acute Judgment to form just Observations: However, the following Signs will be found in general to hold true.

1<sup>st</sup>. The Headach that attends this Disease is distinguishable, in that it affects the Back-part near the Nape of the Neck; in some Persons the venereal Pustules are little, dry, pale, livid, light, or yellow; whilst in others they are moist, and of a brown dusky Colour, they are round and hard on their Tops, having a little Crust in the Center of which is a small

small black or dark brown Speck, these Pustules oft disappear and again return, till in the end they grow into Ulcers, the Flesh round the Bottoms of these Pimples are generally of a dark or livid Colour, and their Heads turn scurfy like a Tetter.--- But nothing varies the Appearance of these Symptoms, so much as the different Constitutions of the Patients; for,---In bilious Habits it appears very soon in Scabs and Ulcers, with indented Edges over the whole Body, and their Pustules are more painful, hot, and inflammable, than in either the sanguine, phlegmatic or atrabilious; their Abscesses arise with yellow Heads and inflammatory Edges, and their Ulcers much more corrosive, and malignant than in others, scarcely yield a well digested Matter, when they are affected with Night Pains, they are extremely sharp and tormenting. In the Sanguine, the  
 Symp-

Symptoms before recited, are found in a much milder Degree.---In the phlegmatic Habit the Signs are quite different, for in them the venereal Pustules are white with rough Heads, the Scabs are sometimes high, at other times flat, and when old becomes dry and scurfy, with indented Edges, going on slowly and ending in a dry leprous Scurf, or becoming of the Nature of a Node or Gum, oft end in a schirrous Toph, and their Night Pains are slow and lingering.

When venereal Ulcers attack the Nose, they are observed generally to begin at the Extremities of the Alæ, which feel hot and fiery, while at the same time the rest of the Nose appears unhurt and sound.

The following distinguishing Signs relating to venereal Ulcers and their Discharge, which is given us in a  
just



just and elegant manner by the learned *Boerhaave* \*, will always be found true. --- “ The Discharge shines like  
 “ melted Tallow of a particular dirty white Colour, inclining to greenish, it scarce draws between the  
 “ Fingers, and shews very little Signs of Acrimony in producing either  
 “ Pain, Heat, or Twinging, but melting down the fat, leaves the  
 “ subjacent Muscles intire and of a glossy Surface, and high red Colour, the Lips of the Ulcer where  
 “ covered with the Skin, never appear swoln or retorted, but contracted, plain as if polished, and  
 “ of a pale Colour ; and when the Ulcer is healed, the Skin of the  
 “ Part becomes attached to the subjacent Muscles, the Cavity remains, and the Muscles become immovable, and the Part rigid, with an  
 “ ugly, livid, reddish Colour, the

\* Boerhaave Pref. ad Script. de Morb. Gallic.

“ new Teguments very tense and  
 “ dry, scarce affording Exit to any  
 “ perspirable Matter, and their vio-  
 “ lent Tensity gives them a shi-  
 “ ning Appearance.”

In this elegant Description, it must  
 be remarked, that where he speaks of  
 Acrimony, Pain, and Heat, being  
 scarce remarkable, that 'tis only in  
 Relation to such infected Patients,  
 as are of a sanguine Habit, and not  
 at all to such as are of a bilious one---  
 I cannot too strongly recommend to  
 young Practitioners to keep this De-  
 scription of Venereal Ulcers strongly  
 impressed on their Memories, as it  
 will greatly assist them in distinguish-  
 ing such as are really so ; from those  
 that proceed from other Causes, I  
 must own that I have always followed  
 it in my Practice, which has been  
 as extensive in this Way as that of  
 2 most

most Practitioners, and yet I cannot say that I once found it to err.

Having thus given as exact a History as I possibly could of this Disease, wherein some may think I have been too minute ; tho' indeed that is a Fault if one may so call it, that in writing the Pathological History of any Disease one can hardly fall into, as the Subject greatly requires to be very circumstantial. I shall next examine the different Methods of Cure with as little Partiality as becomes a sincere Lover of Truth.

The great Violence with which this Disorder at first raged, the Inefficacy of the Methods used by the Physicians of that Time to cure it, and the Unwillingness they shewed to be concerned in Cases of this Kind, together with their Inability to treat the local Symptoms that attended,

H

in-



induced Patients to apply for Help to Surgeons ; and *Carpus*, who being versed in the Writings of the *Arabian* Surgeons, found that they had used Mercury with Success in the Cure of malignant rebellious Ulcers ; from this happy Hint, he formed a Mercurial Ointment, with which he dressed the Ulcers, and rubbed the inflamed and swelled Parts ; by which Method the Ulcers were cured, but by an Excess of the Quantity applied, a Salivation was brought on ; *Carpus* leaving no Method untried to investigate the Nature of this Disease, both by anatomical Dissections, and other Experiments, from his Success in the Cure, not only acquired a very opulent Fortune, but brought that Disorder entirely under the Care of the Surgeons ; who observing that such Persons as had the Mercurial Ointment rubbed into them in large Quantities, had a profuse Discharge  
of

of Saliva, and that such as had this Discharge were more happily cured, than those who were not so affected ; however this Method did not always answer, for tho' many were cured, yet by the promiscuous Use of it, without regard to the Patients Constitution, Numbers were killed ; whilst others had their Complaints so exasperated, that they became incurable.

At last, *Gonsalvo Ferrando*, a *Spaniard*, who was afflicted with this Disease, and underwent the Torture of the Mercurial Methods in vain, undertook a Voyage to *America* in Order to enquire into the Methods used there by such as were infected, and found that Guaiacum was the Medicine on which alone they depended for Relief ; he used it according to their Directions, and was cured, he settled a Correspondence there, and

returning to *Europe*, not only brought with him, but also afterwards had large Quantities of this Antidote imported, which he sold at a very dear Rate ; as this came into Use, so Mercury lost Ground, till at last it was almost universally neglected, except by Empirics and other daring Practitioners ; Guaiacum succeeded it, but even that in Time gave Way, and what contributed much to this, was an Opinion which then prevailed, that this Medicine cured the Disorder radically, by Properties which they never attempted to explain ; it was disguised and tortured into a variety of Forms, regardless of the Quantity to be used, and the simple Manner of preparing it, which had hitherto been used with so much Success ; they formed Extracts, distilled Oils, Waters, and extracted its Salts, which they administered to very little or no Purpose ; all which brought it into general



neral Neglect and Disesteem.---Not only Sassafras, Sarsaparilla, and China-Root took Place, but many other Trifles, such as every Practitioner thought fit to introduce; till the Surgeons tired out with such trifling, returned to the former Practice of Mercurial Salivation, which dangerous and painful Method has continued in universal Esteem ever since, tho' it frequently disappoints those that use it.

Many Writers from time to time appeared against it, but tho' their Arguments were forceable, convincing and pathetic, and the Facts which they related, were confessed to be exactly true, yet they did not prevail; so difficult it is to persuade prejudiced Minds, who will never own the Force of Truth.---Among these were *Belost*, and *De Sault*, in *France*; *Sintelear*, *Brown*, *Willoughby*, *Douglas*, *Robinson* and *Palern*, in  
En-

*England*.---But the learned and experienced *Boerhaave* in *Holland* has said enough in his Preface to the *Scrip. de Morb. Gal.* to lessen our Esteem for it; the most candid and approved Writers gave Examples enough of its Danger and Uncertainty, whilst the *French* Practitioners endeavoured for a better Method.---The Task was began in the University of *Montpellier*, by *D. C. Barbyrac*, which was afterwards seconded by Drs. *Chicconeau*, *Haguenot*, and *Guisard*, the Method *Barbyrac* and *Chicconeau* proposed, was to rub in the Mercurial Ointment at proper Intervals, so as that it might not excite a Salivation.---Indeed if the Quantity mentioned in *Barbyrac*'s Book was not a Mistake in the Editor or Printer, this were impossible.---However, certain it is *Chicconeau*, *Brown*, together with the other Patrons of this Method at that Time, used the Ointment

ment in very small Quantities, and at pretty long Intervals.—This Method was afterwards much improved by *Haguenot* and *Guisard*, who finding that however cautiously they used the Ointment, yet that it often brought on a Salivation, they therefore added the use of warm bathing ; which was indeed a very great Improvement, as it not only prevents in a great Measure the Mercury's affecting the salival Glands, but also washes off and imbibes much of the acrid Salt, lodged in the Pores of the Skin ; and as it is when used alone an extraordinary good Remedy in this Disorder.---As this Method is now practised at *Montpelier*, the Reader will find a very exact and elegant Description of it in Dr. *Guisard*'s eighth Letter to Mr. *de la Peyronie*.---But although this Method frequently succeeds, yet there are some unanswerable Objections that may be made to



to it; for as all Diseases arising from a Putrefaction in any of the animal Fluids require an Evacuation of the morbid Matter, so a putrid Fluid can never be reduced to its primitive, natural, and sound State; which has been allowed by the best Writers, who say, that if the least Particle of a Fluid infected with this Virus remains in the Blood, it will every Day gain Force, communicating its Infection to such Particles as it comes into contact with; each contaminated Particle corrupting the next to it, till at last the Disease appears with as great Violence as ever.---And as the Quantity of the Medicine in the Cure of every Disorder must be in Proportion to the Degree of Virulency, and Progress, that the induced Putrefaction has made in the Fluids, so the small Quantity of Mercury in the Blood, at a Time during this Method of Cure, is incapable  
of

of producing any confiderable Effect.---And this was proved by its Succels, for though it was found to cure in flight Infections, yet it would by no Means anfwer in old virulent Cafes.

Dr. *de Sault* of *Bourdeaux*, being equally dissatisfied with the salivating Method, bent his Thoughts towards the investigating a more safe and easy Way, and was extremely successful in his Inquiries; for indeed, to do him Justice, he has marked out the Path to very considerable Discoveries in the Cure.---He agreed with the Salivators, that a considerable Quantity of Mercury must enter the Blood in order to cure, and that an Evacuation of the morbid Matter was of the greatest Importance; but differed from them about the Passage by which this Evacuation was to be made; for he justly thought

that the intestinal Glands were better fitted for that Office by Nature, than the salival Glands were ; and to that purpose he began the Cure with pretty brisk Catharticks, then rubbed in the Ointment in a proper Quantity, interposing Catharticks to determine the Course of the Mercury to the Intestines, and preventing the Throat and Mouth from being affected.

The most formidable Objections that were made to this Method were, that by determining the Course of the Mercury and acrid Flux of Humours to the Intestines, they were thereby ulcerated, and that a fatal Diarrhæa might be induced.---But not only his Experience, but that of the best Practitioners, and the Salivators themselves, have proved the contrary---for many Persons who have had pretty large Quantities of Mercury rubbed in, in order to salivate



livate, yet no such Effect would follow, but a Diarrhæa supervening they were happily cured, without any ill Consequence following.

This Discovery had not been long made, till *Douglas* appeared in its Defence, who published two Dissertations in the Year 1737,---wherein he relates many Instances of its Success in his own and other English Surgeons Practice, and also fully answers the Objections which Dr. *Astruc* had made against Dr. *de Sault's* Method; and we find in the Medical Essays of *Edinburgh*, an Account of its having been used in the Hospitals of *London* with Success.

Dr. *Astruc*, among other ill-grounded Objections against Dr. *de Sault*, mentions it as a material one; that he was not acquainted with medical Records; and this he grounds on *de*

*Sault's* asserting, that the Method he practised was new.---To this *Douglas* in his second Differtation has replied, and by a very fair Examination of all the primitive Writers from *Carpus* down to *Lusitanus*, has shewn that none of them knew any such Method, however they might have given Hints that came somewhat near it ; he indeed falls on Dr. *Astruc* with a good deal of Severity every where ; but I think *Astruc* has no Reason to complain, as he has taken the same Freedom with others ; indeed there is this Difference, that *Douglas's* Criticisms are just, whilst these of his Antagonist are very much the Reverse---He shews that his Definitions are very obscure, his Reasoning false, prejudiced, and insipid, and that he generally contradicts himself ; he then answers the Objections of other Surgeons in *England* to this Method, as himself practised

tified it, and confirms it by a good Number of undeniable Facts.

Taken with the Reasonableness and superior Excellency of this Method, I tried its Success; but it being in a very northern cold Climate, I found that notwithstanding the daily Use of pretty brisk Catharticks, I could not always prevent a Salivation, however, I resolved not to relinquish it, till I was certain that no Means could be found to prevent that Effect; at length reflecting on the Efficacy of warm bathing, not only in relaxing the Solids, but also by encreasing the cuticular Discharge, which in all Mercurial Courses is of most considerable Service, I therefore tried, how that, in Conjunction with Lenient Cathartics, and a less Quantity of Uction than *de Sault* had used, might answer; and on Trial I was much rejoiced  
to



to find, that my Expectations were well-grounded, and that my Patients were cured to their and my Wishes.-- None but such as have a tender Regard to the Sufferings of his Fellow Creatures, and feels the Pangs that Pity excites in his Breast for their distressful Pain, can imagine the Transports one feels on such Occasions, and though I went on ever since in the Use of this Method, whenever my Patients desired to be cured that Way, yet it has always answered my Expectations; nor have I once had occasion to alter one Circumstance since I added the Bath to it.

Warm bathing not only contributes to prevent a Salivation, but according to the celebrated *F. Hoffman*, greatly avails to the Cure of a Pox. His Words are as follows.\*

“ There

\* Hoffman. Exper. on Min. Waters, p. 184.

“ There is not a more expeditious  
 “ and appropriated Way to discharge  
 “ a Matter, that by its Subtilty and  
 “ Acrimony lodges in and preys upon  
 “ the solid Parts, and thus causes  
 “ violent Symptoms in the nervous  
 “ System, than by the Glands of the  
 “ Skin, which are the best and uni-  
 “ versal Outlets of the Body: whence  
 “ the venereal Disease is seldom to-  
 “ tally eradicated without the Use of  
 “ warm bathing.---All experienced  
 “ Physicians know of how little Ser-  
 “ vice, and yet how mischievous that  
 “ Method of curing the venereal Dif-  
 “ ease is, which turns on the Use of dry-  
 “ ing Decoctions and mercurial Pre-  
 “ parations, whether intended to sweat  
 “ or salivate, unless Care be taken to dis-  
 “ charge all the malignant Humour out  
 “ of the Body particularly by the Pores  
 “ of the Skin. We could here pro-  
 “ duce numerous Instances of Cases,  
 “ where after mercurial Salivations and

“ the Use of mercurial Preparations in  
 “ the Way of Diaphoreticks and Pur-  
 “ gatives, assisted by sudorific Decoc-  
 “ tions, the Symptoms have been a-  
 “ bated for a Season ; but after a  
 “ while unexpectedly returned with  
 “ greater Violence, because the Taint  
 “ was not thoroughly discharged, but  
 “ Part remaining behind, gradually  
 “ prevailed and acquired fresh Force ;  
 “ but by nearly the same Course of  
 “ Mercurials, and drying Decoctions,  
 “ together with a proper Use of  
 “ warm bathing at due Intervals,  
 “ the Cure has been compleated ;  
 “ and the virulent Matter entirely  
 “ discharged from the very inner-  
 “ most Seat of the nervous Parts.---

Having thus fully considered the  
 different Methods that have prevailed  
 having Mercury for their Basis, I  
 next proceed to that which has  
 Guaiacum, and treat it with the same  
 Impar-



Impartiality, referring to another Opportunity the mechanical Demonstration of the Powers of Mercury, together with the anatomical Dissections of morbid dead Bodies, who either died of the Disease, or had it upon them when Death has happened through other Causes.

Though the Use of Guaiacum has been laid aside by most Practitioners, yet on the strictest Enquiry, I cannot find that this their Prejudice was grounded on Facts; nay, I do not meet in any Author of Character that has treated of the Cure of a Lues Venerea, with any Cases where it has been tried, and did not succeed: Nor indeed should I have been at all surprized, if it had proved ineffectual in the Manner they have generally prepared it----For not content with the simple easy Manner that *Ferrand* had learned from the *Indians*

*dians* of preparing that Decoction, they added many Things to the Guaiacum, whose Properties were not only opposite to each other, but destructive to these of the Guaiacum, whose healing Quality they entirely destroyed.

But their Manner of preparing it was as wretched as possible, for instead of boiling it on an extream slow Fire, closely covering the Vessel, so as to let as few of the fine æthereal Particles of the Vegetable escape as possible; they committed it to a strong Fire, in an open Vessel, regarding no other Circumstance, except the Decoctions being fully saturated with the resinous Particles of the Wood.

I do not at all deny that much of the healing Quality of Guaiacum resides in its resinous Particles, but  
then

then there are very fine ætherial Particles in all vegetable Substances (such as are observed by the learned B. *Berkley*) which very much contribute to their Efficacy ; it is for this Reason I have always been of Opinion, that if we could have it quite fresh, and new cut, our Cures by it would be much more efficacious and expeditious, than at present we can expect.

By Chemical Analysis, Guaiacum Wood affords a Phlegm, some Spirits, a great deal of Oil, and some lixivial Salts ; its Bark affords more of the active, and less of the inactive Principles ; by its oily balsamic Parts it is fitted to sheath the acrimonious Salts of the Poison, while its spirituous Particles and lixivial Salts promote a Diaphoresis.



As Guaiacum is one of the most ponderous Woods, we must not be surpris'd if a great Part of its good Effects depend upon its Weight.---- Certain it is, that it greatly attenuates and rarefies the human Fluids.--- For *Boerhaave* has shewn, that Persons who have gone through a Course of this Medicine, could not afterwards be salivated by Mercury, tho' used in the Manner commonly practis'd to produce that Discharge.

I much admire that Mr. *Gataker*, whose Parts, Merits, and Knowledge, in his Profession, I have the greatest Esteem for, should, in his Dissertation on this Disease, treat the Method of Cure by Guaiacum in so contemptuous a Manner.---Did this Gentleman only consider that *Hutten's* Testimony of its Efficacy, will be a lasting Monument in its Favour, and that the  
Voice

Voice of Antiquity loudly proclaims the same Truth, I am sure he would hardly have been so peremptory in condemning it?---But if Antiquity can have no Weight with him, then surely the Evidence of two great Moderns ought, whose Testimony in Regard to Facts the World will not doubt; those I mean, are Doctors *Boerhaave* \* and *Astruc*.

The first had a Patient in a most deplorable Condition in this Disease, and having tried mercurial Salivations in vain, at last flew to Guaiacum as his only Refuge; which having used in the manner recommended by the Antients, recovered his Patient to his great Honour and Satisfaction.----  
The second cured a noble *Spaniard*, who had likewise undergone a Salivation in vain, by Guaiacum alone. Though the Case of the Patient mentioned

\* See his Preface to the *Authores Morbi Gallici*.

tioned by Dr. *Boerhaave* be so clear and satisfactory, yet we see how far Prejudice can lead Mankind in misinterpreting Facts delivered in the plainest Light.---Dr. *Astruc* tells us, that the Patient which *Boerhaave* cured, laboured under a strumous Cachexy---which he supports with no other Argument than this, namely, that his Bones were carious---Excellent Reasoning ! I appeal to all Practitioners of Experience and Reputation, whether they do not frequently observe carious Cases in Numbers of venereal Subjects, where nothing strumous or scrophulous appears.----Nay, is it not one considerable Effect of this Poison to destroy the Substance of the Bones?--But even granting *Astruc*, that in this Case the venereal Virus was joined to a strumous Complaint, which must render it much more difficult to be expelled---yet what Argument is this  
against



against the general Use and Efficacy of this Medicine---Does it not manifestly appear, that if a Medicine cures a Disease with a great Certainty in a morbid Habit, and complicated with other desperate Disorders, that it will with greater Ease and Certainty cure it in a sound Habit, free from any other Complaint.

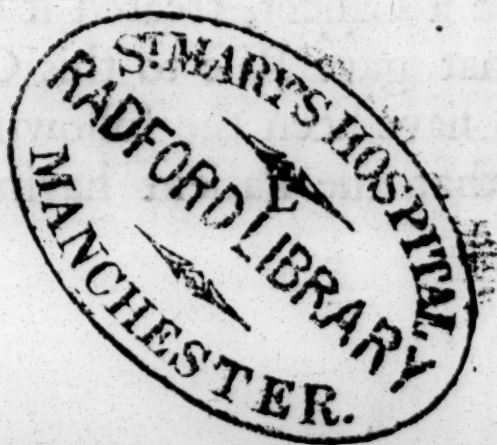
I have had sufficient Experience of the Use of this and the mercurial Method, to shew me the Danger of the indiscriminate Use of either---There are Cases and Habits wherein this Method would be pernicious and dangerous, which must make it requisite for that Person who uses it to have a very piercing Judgment, much Experience in the Use of the Medicine, and an exact Acquaintance with medical Learning to succeed in a Cure. It would indeed

I

deed be highly dangerous to use it, where the Lungs, Kidneys or Bladders is affected, or in bilious, parched, thin, dry Constitutions : It is true, that the Use of the Decoction of Guaiacum is very tedious and disagreeable, when used with that very severe Discipline, and in the large Quantities recommended by the Antients ; and in order to obviate this Difficulty, I directed my whole Thoughts towards remedying it. I found indeed, that one principal Reason for it was, because we could not procure that Wood quite green and fresh, but at a Time when its fine vegetable Spirit was quite exhaled : I think there is no Sceptic so great in Physic as to deny, that much of the Efficacy of vegetable Substances depends on our using them as fresh as may be ; if we therefore had it quite green, I doubt not but that our Cures by it would

would be much more frequent and certain : However, to redress this Evil, I have discovered some other very powerful Vegetables, which when joined to it, makes it operate with great Certainty, in a much less Quantity, and in a reasonable Space of Time. Of this Truth I could produce many Testimonies of Persons of undeniable Veracity, but that the Nature of the Thing forbids it.— I therefore design to make that Discovery, which I shall communicate to the Public with the greatest Candor, the Subject of another Treatise which I shall shortly publish.

The two following extraordinary Cases will abundantly illustrate the Opinions I have hitherto advanced.



*The*



*The Case of Mr. James Sylvester, at the Angel in Market-Lane, near St. James's Market.*

**T**HIS Person, aged near Sixty, received repeated venereal Infections near twenty Years ago, which he neglected, as the most painful and urgent Symptoms soon disappeared ; however, about a Year and eight Months since, an Ulcer appeared in his Nose, by which the Vomer and Ossa Nasi were soon destroyed. During this deplorable Situation he applied to one Mr. *Plunkett*, a famous Cancer Doctor, and some other Persons of the same Tribe, who judging this to be a Cancer, treated it accordingly. (What gave Rise to this Opinion seems to have been the following Accident, that the Patient having some  
Words

Words with a Man, was bitten by him in the Nose, which being treated in the common Method did not heal, but on the contrary increased every Day ; it is evident, that if the venereal Poison was floating about in the Body, an Accident of this Kind might have easily settled it on the Part, determining its Violence there.) But finding no Benefit by the Methods of Cure he had undergone, and every Circumstance growing worse, he was resolved to seek Redress from some other Person ; so discharging Mr. *Plunkett*, he consulted his Apothecary, my worthy Friend, Mr. *Crowder*, in *Brewer-street*, who recommended him to my Care ; and having waited on me the same Day, we visited the Patient, whose Case after due Examination, I found to be venereal. I then recommended to him a Course of the Decoction of Guaiacum, by which his Ulcer was

soon healed, and the venereal Poison eradicated.

*The Case of P. Flanagan, a  
Man about Forty, opposite  
St. Giles's Church.*

THIS Person received an Infection about ten Years ago, which being ill treated, and the Running too soon dried up, laid the Foundation of a universal Pox ; which however lay latent till about *October* 1754, when it appeared with very violent and dangerous Symptoms, which daily increasing forced him to apply for Assistance ; he therefore had the Advice and Attendance of a Physician and Apothecary upwards of four Months ; but as he concealed the Cause of his Disorder, it is no wonder that his Case was mistaken, and treated in a Manner quite different to what  
it



it really required ; at last growing considerably worse, he sent for me in *March* 1745. On visiting I found him in the following Condition, his Face of a livid Colour, his Eyes sunk in their Sockets, his Nose sharp, his Body quite emaciated, great Pain in his Head and Limbs, Difficulty of breathing, his Breath very foetid, his Appetite almost lost, and his Nights restless, his Pulse very languid intermitted every fourth, or fifth Pulsation ; he complained of a Soreness in the Roof of his Mouth, and on Examination, I found the Uvula and Tonfils greatly ulcerated. I enquired whether he had ever been infected with the venereal Disease ? He answered, he had about ten Years ago, but that he was sure his present Disorder could not proceed from that Cause, as it was cured, and he never had any Complaint since that Time ; though he confessed that the running

ning was stop'd in a very few Days, I think with one or two Purges, and that he had lived very intemperate during the Cure. I put him under a Course of the Decoction of Guaiacum, by which he was cured in less than two Months.

Having now amply treated of the general Methods of Cure ; I shall next examine that which in a particular manner regards the Symptoms.

The Cure of venereal Excrescences, and the Diseases of the Bones, has been already treated of so amply and accurately by the Writers of Surgery, that nothing seems further necessary to be remarked on that Occasion: But there are two very troublesome Consequences that attend this Disease, either when the Infection has been very virulent, or ill treated ; these

I mean are, first, a Caruncle or Car-nosity in the Urethra; secondly, An obstinate Gleet or Running, which scarce yields to the most powerful Remedies, and as some Authors of Character have lately offered their Thoughts concerning them, which in all Things don't seem exactly to correspond with what Experience I have had; require some Animad-version.

Though I agree with Mr. *Gataker* in the Justness and Propriety of many of his Criticisms on *Daran's* Preliminary Discourse; yet I am far from thinking that he has so little Merit, or his Medicine so little Efficacy, as this ingenious Gentleman would allow; for it abundantly appears from the Facts he has produced, that Numbers had been cured by him, that had all the Assistance other experienced and celebrated Surgeons



geons could afford, and who were left by them incurable; and though it appears that *Col. de Villar's* Method be very consistent, when merely dilating the Urethra is intended, yet it cannot be doubted that many of *Daran's* Patients had been treated in that Way, as *Col. de Villar's* Works had then a very considerable Reputation: We are also much obliged to him for giving the fatal Blow to all corrosive Applications to the Urethra, which were by no means generally disused, before the Publication of his preliminary Discourse. I am not entirely satisfied, that there is no Suppuration produced even by the Application of leaden Bougies, for though there were no Excrescences in the Urethra, yet in the Part where it is allowed there is a Stricture, will not a hard Body pressing continually with a considerable Degree of Force, produce an  
Inflam-

Inflammation in so tender a Part?  
And if continued any considerable  
Time, will not a Suppuration fol-  
low?

The Fate of the Existence of Ex-  
crescences in the Urethra, seems en-  
tirely to depend on that of Ulcers in  
that Part; this Mr. *Gataker* was  
aware of, when he took so much  
Pains to overturn the Opinion con-  
cerning the Reality of the latter---  
contrary to the Evidence of the most  
experienced and candid Practitioners.

Dr. *Cockburn*, who would have  
been as fond as any Man in *England*  
to have established the Opinions Mr.  
*Gataker* maintains, is obliged to con-  
fess \*, “ That a Man who died of a  
“ malignant Fever, and who then  
“ had been twelve Days ill of a Go-

\* *Cockburn* on Sea-Sickness, p. 164. *Brown's*  
*Myographia Nova*, p. 108.

“ norr hæa, had been dissected by  
 “ him, and that the Urethra re-  
 “ tained its natural Colour and  
 “ Smoothness, till near half an Inch  
 “ from the Glans, but in all that  
 “ Way, especially in the lower Part,  
 “ it was very rough and turned up  
 “ like the fine Holes of a Nutmeg-  
 “ grater, and that from these Ulcers  
 “ the Matter of that Disease did flow;  
 “ and that on repeated Dissection he  
 “ has found, that the Place where  
 “ the Glans and Yard do join, are  
 “ always most notoriously ulcerated,  
 “ and that these fretted and grated  
 “ Cells are of irregular, though gene-  
 “ rally of Pentagonal Figures, filled  
 “ with that Sort of Stuff of the  
 “ running.”

The next Author I shall men-  
 tion is the ingenious Mr. *de la*  
*Peyronie*, who has given a Case in  
 the Memoirs of the Academy of  
 Surgery,



Surgery, of one who from an Excre-  
 scence in the Urethra, had an un-  
 natural Ejaculation of the Semen ;  
 on Dissection there appeared as fol-  
 lows---On opening the superior Part  
 of the Penis, by seperating the Cor-  
 pora cavernosa from each other, from  
 the Aperture of the Glans to the  
 Bladder, he discovered a Cicatrix on  
 that Portion of the Veru montanum  
 which looks towards the Bladder----  
 The Bridles of this Cicatrix had so  
 changed the Direction of the expul-  
 sive Vessels, that their Apertures, in-  
 stead of being directed as naturally to  
 the Point of the Penis, were towards  
 the Neck of the Bladder\* ---- But  
 that great Ornament to our Pro-  
 fession, whose Candor, Parts and In-  
 dustry in bringing our Art to Per-  
 fection, has justly endeared him to  
 the Wise and Good ; has put this

\* Memoir the XIV.

Matter in so clear a Light, that I am surpris'd Mr. *Gataker* has not once taken Notice of what he has offer'd on the Occasion.---He delivers himself thus †. “ Yet notwithstanding what has been so positively said, that Caruncles have no Existence but in Fancy, I have opened some Urethra's where they were very evident : In one I found near the Veru montanum a Filament running a-cross the Urethra, which had obstructed the Entrance of the Catheter, and the Patient died of a Suppression of Urine ; in another I found small Filaments, some loose, and one of three Quarters of an Inch long, attached at both Ends to the Urethra, but running in the Direction of the Canal. In a third besides the Contraction, I found a small Excrecence not unlike one of

† Sharp's Critical Enquiry, p. 160.

“ of the Tricuspid Valves of the  
 “ Heart, which with the Instances I  
 “ could produce from others, proves  
 “ that the Doctrine of Caruncles is  
 “ not without Foundation.”

As these Testimonies are not in  
 Relation to any speculative Opin-  
 ion, but purely Evidences concern-  
 ing Matters of Fact, I judge that  
 they must be looked on as entirely  
 decisive; not but that I could pro-  
 duce a great many more, would the  
 Compass of our Design permit, so  
 far are we from trusting to one single  
 Fact, and that on our own Autho-  
 rity, as Mr. *Gataker* accuses *Daran*  
 to have done.

I have but one Thing more to  
 offer on this Occasion, which is,  
 that though I have seen many At-  
 tempts towards an Imitation of *Da-*  
*ran's* Bougies, yet none of them  
 answered



answered with any proportional Certainty to that of Mr. *Sharp* †, for which I take this Opportunity of Public Congratulation, and return him my most sincere Thanks for so useful a Discovery----No longer then shall we envy *Daran* the Secrecy of his Medicine, since we now enjoy one, though not the same Composition, yet of equal Efficacy.

In Regard to Gleets, those perplexing and troublesome Complaints, as well to the Practitioner as to the Patient, it appears from the Structure, Nature, and Use of the Parts affected, that they must frequently be incurable, though when they are not so, they are generally very tedious,

† Critical Enquiry, p. 175. R Diarch. cum pice Burg. ʒij. Argent. viv. ʒj. Antim. crud. Pulv. ʒß. — The Quicksilver not to be put into the Plaster till the Moment before the Bougies are made, nor must the Plaster be boiling hot at that Time. — With Slips of Linnen Rags make Bougies.

dious, and difficult to be cured.

When I was a young Practitioner, I was much plagued with the many Disappointments I met with from this obstinate Symptom; in vain I tried the vast Train of Astringents, so much extolled by Authors, but alas! frequently to very little Purpose, and even restraining Injections and cold Bathing were ineffectual.

I conceived great Hopes from the following Tincture, recommended by the late Dr. *Mead*, but was much disappointed in my Expectations.

† Take of Rhubarb, 3 Drachms; of Gum Guaiacum, a Drachm and half; of Shell Lake, a Drachm; of Cantharides bruised two Drachms; of Cochineal half a Drachm.

Infuse these Ingredients in a Pint  
and

† Precept. Monit. Med. Cap. 20.

and a half of rectified Spirits of Wine, and strain off.---Dose from thirty to fifty Drops, Morning and Night in a Glafs of warm Water.---I resolved not to quit the Use of this Medicine, in Regard to the vast Esteem I had for its Inventor, in Consideration to his unparallel'd Abilities in every Branch of medical Science, as well as his great Candor and Sincerity, till mere Experience might determine rather in its Favour ; I tried it with great Patience, but not finding that it answered generally in more than four Cases in ten, I therefore relinquished it in Favour of a Medicine, which on just Trial I found to answer in nine to ten nearly ; the Medicine which I mean, and which may be depended on with undoubted Certainty, as I now use it, I shall here communicate, scorning to make a Secret of what may so universally avail to the Use of Mankind. I began



began with two Grains of the Ceratum Antimonii, with a sufficient Quantity of Extr. Cort. Peruvian. And increased the Quantity of the Cerat. Antim. till I arrived at the utmost Dose of that Medicine, which the Patient's Constitution would easily bear, continuing at that Dose till the running be stop'd, using the Cold Bath at the same Time if the Season permit; and in so doing the Cure has been perfected in a reasonable Space of Time.

I shall here beg leave to insert the following Case, as it may tend to illustrate the Danger of merely regarding the Cure of local venereal Symptoms too frequent among unexperienced and ignorant Practitioners.

*An Instance of a fatal Metastasis of  
the Venereal Poison from the exter-  
nal Parts of the Body to the Viscera.*

**I**N July 1755. *Ann Mearis*, aged about 40, a Carpenter's Wife in *High-Street, St. Giles's*, who had been infected near two Years before by her Husband, came to the *Lock-Hospital*, near *Hyde-Park*, in order to be admitted as a Patient ; but as she was then extreamly weak, it was judged proper to send her Home, in order to be attended at her Lodging. I being then present as one of the weekly Committee appointed by the Governors for the Admission, and discharging of Patients, &c. it was therefore agreed on by the rest of the Committee then present, that I should attend at her Lodging, till she was a proper Object of the Charity, her Case then not admitting of it.----

Next Day I waited on her, and found her in the following Condition.-----  
 In a very high putrid Fever, her Pulse scarce perceptible, her Skin dry and squalid; her Eyes heavy, having lost their natural Vivacity, had now a gleazy dead Appearance, and sunk in their Sockets; the Extremities cold and livid, and the *Facies Hypocritica* as exact as I have ever observed it. On Enquiry I found that some time before this, she had many large Ulcers, and that during the Time they were open and discharged, she was tolerable hearty and lively; but as some very unskilful Person had undertaken to cure her, they had by drying and repelling Applications cicatrized the Ulcers, without using any proper internal Method to eradicate the Poison, that immediately after she fell into this languishing Condition, daily growing worse.

As



As her Pulse was extremely weak, and the Extremities cold, I ordered her proper Alexipharmics, her Apothecary being then present.

The Day following I visited her, but found her in the same deplorable Condition; that Evening she died.

I forgot to remark that the same Evening she came Home from the *Lock*, she was blistered by her Apothecary, but the Blisters did not rise.


If in the Course of this Dissertation, I have given Offence to any, or not treated them with all that Ceremony they might require, I am sorry; but hope they will forgive what naturally resulted from the Nature of my Subject, and a sincere Love of Truth.

Having

Having now finished all that at present I had to offer on this Occasion  
 ----To you my Seniors in both the Professions to which I have the Honour to belong, I commit it; and with it all that Care, which Men generally have for their first Essays; on your Smiles or Frowns depends its Fate; and as the one may naturally cheer, so the other shall only serve to make me endeavour to deserve better.

This indeed I am certain of, that from your known Candor and penetrating Sagacity, that either will be conducted with all that Impartiality and Justice I could hope for; may you ever go on prosperously, improving the healing Art, with that Success which has justly made you the Admiration and Envy of the rest of Mankind, and as your Approbation

tion, and not that of the Vulgar  
is what I aim at, so as I greatly  
prize the one, I disregard the other ;  
for those that best can judge, can  
best reward.



F I N I S.

---

E R R A T U M.

Pag. 20. l. 1. for *Themison*, put *Theffalus*.



*Since this Dissertation has been printed off, the following Case came under my Notice.*

*A, B,* aged about twenty Years, received a Venereal Infection about nine Months ago, and was cured in the common Method, but about four Months since a Caruncle appeared in the Urethra, about five-tenths of an Inch above the Entrance of the Passage. This fungous Substance, had the Appearance of a Wart, was perfectly dry and callous, and intirely stopt the Passage of the Urine. But, since the Use of a Bougie, made according to Mr. *Sharp's* Manner, the Excrescence is now dissolving by Suppuration, the Bougie being full of real Pus at the Point of Contact; and the Urine is freely discharged.

As

As this is an undeniable Fact that can be well attested, it is hoped that Mr. *Gataker* will retract his Opinion, concerning their Non-Existence. ---- Any Physician or Surgeon who may doubt the Reality of the above Fact, may receive further Satisfaction, by seeing or examining the Case at Mr. *Pinkstan's*, Surgeon, in St. *Alban's Street*, or at my House, in St. *Martin's-Street, Leicester-Square*.

My worthy and ingenious Friend Mr. *Pinkstan* has observed every Particular of the above Case from the Beginning, and is ready to attest the Veracity of it.

---

E R R A T U M.

Page 89, Line 9, dele be.

# BOOKS

Printed for, and Sold by

RICHARD BALDWIN,

At the ROSE in *Pater-Noster-Row*, London.

By whom Gentlemen, Schoolmasters, Country Booksellers, &c. may be supplied with BOOKS in all Languages, Bibles and Common-Prayers, Books of Devotion, School-Books, &c. &c. Wholesale and Retail, at the lowest Prices.

**A**bdeker, or the Art of preserving Beauty, 12mo 3 s.  
Abridgment of Locke on Understanding, 12mo 3 s.  
Addison's Miscellanies, 3 Vols. 12mo 7s. 6d.

—— Travels, 12mo 2 s. 6 d.

—— Freeholder. 12mo

—— Evidences.

Admonitions from the Dead to the Living, &c. 12mo 3 s.

Adventures of Capt. Greenland, 4 Vols.

—— of Count Fathom, 2 Vols. 6 s.

—— of Joe Thompson, 2 Vols. 12mo

—— of James Ramble, Esq; interspersed with the various Fortunes of certain noble Personages deeply concerned in the Northern Commotions in the Year 1715. Written by Himself, 2 Vols. 6 s.

Adventurer, 4 Vols. 12mo 12 s.

Ainsworth's Dictionary, Folio and Quarto.

Alleyn's English Dispensatory, 8vo

Altieri's Italian and English, and English and Italian Dictionary, Second Edition with Additions, 2 Vols. 4to

Amelia, by Henry Fielding, Esq; 4 Vols.

Analogy of Divine Wisdom in the Material, Sensitive, Moral, Civil and Spiritual System of Things. In eight Parts, by Richard Barton, B. D.

Animal World displayed, or the Nature and Qualities of living Creatures described, &c. 8vo 5 s. and 12mo 3 s.

Annals of Europe, 8vo.

Anson's Voyage round the World, 6 s.

Arnold's Psalmody, 8vo 3 s. 6 d.

Art of Cookery, by a Lady, 8vo 5 s.

Art of Knowing Women, 12mo

Annet's English Spelling Book, 1 s.

**B** Annier's Mythology of the Antients, 4 Vols. 8vo

Bailey's complete English Dictionary, in one Vol. Fol. improved by Joseph Nicol. Scott, M. D. and others, publishing Weekly in Sixpenny Numbers; not to exceed Two Guineas.

—— Ovid's Metamorphoses, 8vo

—— Cato's Erasmus and Exercises.

Baker on the Microscope, 2 Vols 8vo 11 s.

Bartlett's Farriery, 8vo

Barnes's Sermons and Discourses on Moral, Theological and Practical Subjects, 2 Vols. 8vo 2d Edit. 10 s.

Beveridge's Private Thoughts, 8vo and 12mo

Beveridge of Prayer and Frequent Communion, 12mo

Behn's Novels, 2 Vols. 12mo and 18mo

Berkley's Minute Philosopher, 8vo 5 s.

Benson on St. John's Epistles, 4to

Beauties of Shakespear, 2 Vols. 6 s.

—— of Spectators, &c. 2 Vols. 5 s.

Ben Johnson's Jest, or the Wit's Pocket Companion, being a new Collection of the most ingenious Jest, diverting Stories, pleasant Jokes, smart Repartees, excellent



## 2 BOOKS Printed for, and Sold by R. BALDWIN.

- excellent Puns, wise Sayings, witty Quibbles and ridiculous Bulls, 1s. 6d.  
 Best and easiest Method of preserving un-interrupted Health to extreme Old Age. From a Manuscript found in the Library of an eminent Physician deceased, and intended by him as a Legacy to the World, 2s.  
 Bellamy's Christian School-Master, 1s.  
 Bellers's Universal Law, 4to  
 Belle Assemblée, 4 Vols. 12mo 10s.  
 Beaumont and Fletcher's Plays, 10 Vols. 8vo  
 Biggs's Military History of Europe, &c. from the Commencement of the War with Spain in 1739. to the Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle in 1748, &c. 6s.  
 Birch's Life of Queen Elizabeth, 2 Vols. 4to  
 Bland's Military Discipline, 8vo 6s.  
 Bladen's Cæsar's Commentaries, 8vo 6s.  
 Boccace's Novels, 8vo  
 Boyle's Lecture Sermons, on Natural and Revealed Religion, 3 Vols. Folio  
 ——— on the Love of God, 12mo  
 Boyer's French and English Dictionary, 4to and 8vo  
 ——— French Grammar, 8vo  
 Bolingbroke's Letters on Patriotism, 8vo 4s.  
 ——— on the Study of History, 8vo 6s.  
 ——— to Windham, &c. 8vo 6s.  
 ——— Life, 8vo and 12mo  
 Bohun on Tithes, 8vo 5s.  
 Brown's (Tom) Works, 4 Vols. 12mo  
 Bracken's Farriery, 2 Vols. 12mo  
 ——— Pocket Farrier, 12mo 1s.  
 British Scotch, and Irish Compendium.  
 Brooke's Practice, 2 Vols. 8vo 8s.  
 ——— Dispensatory, 12mo 3s. 6d.  
 Bruster's Persius, 12mo  
 Bracken on Glanders in Horses, 12mo 1s.  
 British Merchant, 3 Vols. 12mo  
 ——— Representative, &c.  
 Bull-Finch: Being a choice Collection of the newest and most favourite English Songs, most of which have been set to Music, and sung at the public Theatres and Gardens, 2 Vols. in One, 2s. 6d.  
 Burkitt on the New Testament, Folio  
 ———'s Poor Man's Help, 12mo 1s.  
 Burnet's History of his own Times, 4 Vols.  
 Burnham's Pious Memorials, 8vo 5s.  
 Butler's Analogy of Natural and Revealed Religion, 8vo  
 ——— Sermons, 8vo  
 Butler's Posthumous Works, with Cuts, 12mo 3s.  
 Buckingham's Works, 2 Vols. 12mo 6s.  
 Boyse's Pantheon, 12mo 3s. 6d.  
**C**ampbell's Lives of the Admirals, 4 Vols. 8vo.  
 Camden's Britannia, 2 Vols. Folio  
 Cato's Letters, 4 Vols. 12mo  
 Chetwood's 5 Novels, 1s. 6d.  
 Christian Oeconomy, 12mo  
 Chamberlain's Midwifery, 8vo 5s.  
 Cheselden's Anatomy, 8vo 6s.  
 Chambaud's French Exercises.  
 ——— Fables, 12mo  
 Charlotte du Pont, 12mo  
 Chillingworth's Works, Folio  
 Chambers's Dictionary, with the Supplement, 4 Vols. Folio  
 Collection of Welch Travels and Memoirs of Wales, 1s.  
 Chubb's Tracts, 2 Vols.  
 Chamberlayne's Present State of Great Britain, 8vo 6s.  
 Chinese Spy, 12mo  
 Chapman's Midwifery, 8vo  
 Clarke's (Sam.) Sermons, 10 Vols. 8vo, and 11 Vols. 18mo  
 Cleveland's Life, 3 Vols. 12mo 7s. 6d.  
 Clare on Fluids, 8vo  
 ——— Introduction to Business, 8vo 2s. 6d.  
 Clarissa, 8 Vols. 12mo  
 Cleopatra, a Romance, 8 Vols. 12mo  
 Collyer's Sacred Interpreter, 2 Vols. 8vo 10s.  
 Cocker's Arithmetick, 12mo  
 Collection of Voyages and Travels, 4 Vols. 4to adorned with Cuts published by his Majesty's Authority.  
 Cockman's Tully's Offices in English, 12mo  
 Clergyman's Intelligencer.  
 Concise and Comprehensive Description of the Cities of London and Westminster, and Parts adjacent for 40 Miles round, &c. 3s.  
 Connoisseur, by Mr. Town, Critick and Censor General.  
 Compleat Cyderman: or, the present practice of raising Plantations of the best Cyder-Apple and Perry-Pear Trees, with the Improvement of their Excellent Juices: shewing the best and cheapest Methods of making Cyder, &c. By W. Ellis, and others, 2s.  
 Conduct of a Married Life: Laid down in a Series of Letters, written by the Hon. Juliana Sufannah Seymour, to a young Lady, her Relation, 2 Vols. 12mo. Vol. 1. On the Means of obtaining Happiness in the Married State. Vol. 2. Concerning the proper Care and Management of Children, from Infancy, throughout their Education.  
 Complete Guide to all Persons who have any Trade or concern with the City of London, and Parts adjacent, containing the Names of all the Streets, Squares, Lanes, Churches, Chapels, Meeting-Houses, Companies Halls, Names and Abode of Merchants, List of Carriers, &c. 1s. 6d.  
 Congreve's Works, 3 Vols. 12mo  
 Compleat Housewife, 8vo 5s.  
 Cooke's Terence, 2 Vols. 12mo 6s.  
 Croxall's Novels, 6 Vols. 12mo  
 ——— Æsop's Fables, 12mo  
 Cruden's Concordance of the Bible, 4to  
 Crouch's Rates, 2 Vols. 8vo

**D**aily Journal, or the Gentleman's and Tradesman's Methodical Accompt-Book for the Pocket, in a Form entirely new, and in the Order of Time throughout the Year; so contrived as to answer every Man's Purpose, and enable him (without Trouble) to keep a regular and exact Account in a small Compass; with many curious Particulars useful for all Persons, published Annually, 1 s. 6d. be careful to have Baldwin's.

Dalinda; or the Double Marriage: Being the genuine History of a very recent and interesting Adventure, addressed to all the young and gay of both Sexes, 3 s.

Daniel on the Customs, Folio. 10 s.

Davis's Laws of Bankrupts.

Derham's Physico and Astro-Theology, 8vo, and 2 Vols 18mo

Devil on Crutches, 2 Vols. 12mo 4 s.

Description of the Pictures, Statues, Busto's, Basso Relievo's, and other Curiosities. at the Earl of Pembroke's House, at Wilton. Second Edition, 2 s. 6d.

Description of the first Discoveries of the ancient City of Heraclea, near Portici, a Country Palace of the King of the Two Sicilies. In two Parts.

Description of 300 Animals, 12mo 3 s.

Dissertation on Parties, 8vo 5 s.

Distress'd Wife, a Comedy, by Mr. Gay, 8vo, 2d Edition, 1 s. 6d.

The following Classics of Davidfon's.  
1. The Works of Horace, with a literal Translation in English, and illustrated with explanatory Notes, for the Use of young Gentlemen. In two Vols. 8vo. Price 10 s. 2d Edition.—2. The Works of Virgil, with a literal Translation and useful Notes for the Help of Learners. In 2 Vols. 8vo. Price 10 s. 3d Edition.—3. Ovid's Metamorphoses, with a literal Translation and Explanatory Notes. 2d Edition. Price 5 s.—4. Ovid's Epistles in the same Manner. Price 3 s. 6d. 2d Edition.—5. Phædrus's Fables, with a literal Translation and Explanatory Notes. Price 2 s. 6d. 2d Edition. All the above Editions of the Classics, are very useful for young Scholars, and adapted to make the Reading of them entertaining and profitable.

Don Quixote, made English by Jervis, 2 Vols. 4to, and 2 Vols. 8vo.

——— Motteaux's, 4 Vols. 18mo

Doddsley's Collection of Poems, 4 Vols. 12mo 12 s.

Dodd's Beauties of Shakespear, 2 Vols. 12mo

Drelincourt on Death, 8vo

Dryden's Virgil, 3 Vols. 12mo

——— Select Poems, 2 Vols. 12mo

——— Plays, 6 Vols. 12mo

——— Juvenal, 12mo

——— Fables, 12mo

Duty of Man, 8vo and 12mo

——— Ditto New, 8vo and 12mo

Duty of Woman: By a Lady. Written at the Desire of a Noble Lord; under the following Heads, Curiosity, Reflection, Vanity, Knowledge, Reputation, Applause, Censure, Insinuation, Affectation, Modesty, Chastity, Complacence, Acquaintance, Friendship, Elegance, Frugality, Employment, Virginity, Marriage, Education, Authority, Widowhood and Religion. Pr. 1 s. or 10 s. a Dozen.

Duncan's Cæsar's Commentaries, Fol. and 2 Vols. 8vo

——— Logic, 12mo

Dyche's Dictionary, 8vo 6 s.

——— Spelling Dictionary, 1 s. 6d.

——— Spelling, 12mo

**E**asy Guide to the English Tongue.

Echard's Gazeteer, 12mo

Ecton's Thesaurus Rerum Ecclesiasticarum, 4to

Ellis's Modern Husbandman, 8 Vols. 4to

——— Compleat System of Improvements made on Sheep, Grass-Lambs, or House-Lambs, &c. or, The Country Gentleman's, the Farmer's, Grazier's, Sheep-Dealer's, and the Shepherd's sure Guide, necessary for all Persons concerned in buying or selling of Cattle, in a large 8vo Volume, bound in Calf, 5 s.

Ellis's Agriculture Improv'd, 8vo

England's Gazeteer, 3 Vols. 12mo 9 s.

Epistles for the Ladies, 2 Vols. 8vo and 12mo

**F**amiliar Letters on various Subjects of Business and Amusement; written in a natural easy Manner; with a View, chiefly, to form the Style of the younger Part of both Sexes; and, by conveying Entertainment with moral Instruction, to inculcate in them an early Taste for Epistolary Correspondence; intended likewise as Models on which may properly be formed all Kinds of Letters; for the Use of those who are desirous of writing correct English and good Sense on every Occasion. By Charles Hallifax. To these are added, The different Forms of writing Messages on Cards, 12mo 3d Edit. [Mr. Hallifax's Letters have been received into many of the most considerable Schools in England: They are instructive and easy Exercises to translate into the French and Latin Languages.]

Farnborow's Grammar, 12mo

Fair Greek, 12mo

Faests and Fasts of the Church, with Cuts. 8vo

Female Quixote, 2 Vols. 12mo 6 s.

——— Fables, 8vo 5 s.

Fielding's Adventures of Joseph Andrews, 2 Vols, 12mo 6 s.

Fielding's



#### 4. BOOKS Printed for, and Sold by R. BALDWIN.

Fielding's History of Tom Jones, 4 Vols.  
 ——— David Simple, 2 Vols.  
 ——— Amelia, 4 Vols. 12mo  
 Fitzosborne's Letters, 8vo 5s.  
 Fisher's Arithmetic, 12mo  
 Felicia to Charlotte, containing a Series of  
 the most interesting Events, interspersed  
 with Moral Reflections; chiefly tending  
 to prove, that the Seeds of Virtue are  
 implanted in the Mind of every reason-  
 able Being, in 2 Vols. 3d Edition, 6s.  
 Felton on the Classics, 12mo 2s. 6d.  
 Fisher's Young Man's Companion, 12mo  
 Fitzgerald's Terence, 8vo  
 ——— Martial, 8vo  
 Francis's Horace, 4 Vols. 12mo 12s.  
 Friend's Emmenologia, &c.  
**G**AY's Poems, 2 Vols. 12mo  
 ——— Fables, 2 Vols. 8vo  
 Garth's Ovid's Metamorphoses, 2 Vols. 12mo  
 ——— Dispensary, 2mo  
 Gentleman Instructed, 2 Vols. 12mo  
 Geography for Children, 12mo  
 Gibson's Treatise on the Diseases of Horses.  
 Gibson's (Bp.) Pastoral Letters, 12mo  
 ——— on the Sacrament, 12mo  
 Gill Blas, a new Translation, by the Au-  
 thor of Roderick Random, adorn'd with  
 thirty-three Copper-Plates in 4 Vols.  
 18es. 8s.  
 Giffard's Cases in Midwifery, 8vo  
 Gordon's Geographical Grammar, 8vo 5s.  
 ——— Tacitus, 5 Vols. 12mo 15s.  
 Governess, or Female Academy, 1s.  
 Greenwell's Rudiments of Physick, 8vo 5s.  
 Gradus ad Parnassum, 8vo  
 Gray's Poems with Cuts, 4to  
 Great Importance of a Religious Life, 12mo  
 Grandeur and Declension of the Romans,  
 2 Vols. 2mo  
 Greenwood's English Grammar, 12mo 2s. 6d.  
 Guardians, 2 Vols. 12mo, and 2 Vols. 18es  
**H**ALLER's Physiology, 2 Vols. 8vo  
 Hall's (Bp.) Satires, 12mo  
 Hallifax's Advice to a Daughter, 12mo  
 Hanway's Travels, 2 Vols. 4to  
 Harris's Diseases of Infants.  
 Harris, John, on the Globes, 12mo  
 Harrison's Housekeeper's Pocket Book,  
 12mo 2s. 6d.  
 Hatton's Merchant's Magazine, 4to  
 ——— Comes Commerci, 8vo 2s.  
 Hawney's Measurer, 12mo  
 Hervey's Meditations, 8vo and 12mo  
 ———'s Theron and Aspasio, 3 Vols. 9s.  
 Hill on God and Nature, 1 Vol. 4to  
 ———'s Arithmetic, 8vo  
 History of the Holy Bible, contained in the  
 Old and New Testament. In which are  
 inserted, the Occurrences that happen-  
 ed during the Space of about four hun-  
 dred Years, from the Days of the Prophet  
 Malachi, to the Birth of our Blessed Sa-  
 viour, and that have been omitted in all

or most of the former Works of this Na-  
 ture. The whole illustrated with Notes,  
 explaining several difficult Texts, and  
 reconciling many seeming Contradictions  
 in the Translations, as well English as  
 others, of the Sacred Scriptures. By  
 Laurence Howel, A. M. In 3 Vols.  
 8vo. adorned with 150 Copper Plates.  
 History of the Life of Peter I. Czar of Mus-  
 covy, adorn'd with Cuts, 2 Vols. 8vo  
 10s. 3 Vols. 12mo 7s. 6d.  
 ——— of the Life of the Empress Kather-  
 ine, 2 Vols. 8vo 10s.  
 ——— of Norway, Folio  
 ——— of Lucy Wellers, 2 Vols. 6s.  
 ——— of Prince Eugene, 12mo 3s.  
 ——— of the Duke of Marlborough, 12mo  
 3s.  
 ——— of the Conquest of Mexico, 2 Vols.  
 8vo 10s.  
 ——— of Betsey Thoughtless, 4 Vols. 12mo  
 ——— of Jack Connor, 2 Vols. 12mo 6s.  
 ——— of Jemmy and Jenny Jeffamy,  
 3 Vols. 12mo 9s.  
 Howell's Familiar Letters, 8vo 5s.  
 ——— Medulla, or History of England, 6s.  
 Hobbes's Works, Folio  
 Hoadley's Accidence, 8vo 1s. 6d.  
 Horseman's Notes and Observations on the  
 Fundamental Laws of England, 12mo 2s.  
 Hoppus's Measurer, 8vo 2s. 6d.  
 Hoyle's Games at Whist, Picquet, Qua-  
 drille, &c. complete, 11th Edit. 3s.  
 Hudibras, 18es 2s. 6d.  
 Hutchinson's Ideas of Beauty and Virtue.  
 Hubner's Geography, 12mo 3s.  
 Huxham on Fevers, 8vo 4s. 6d.  
 Hunter's Observations on Tacitus, 8vo  
 Hume's Principles of Morals, 12mo 3s.  
 ——— Political Discourses, 12mo 3s.  
 ——— Philosophical Essays concerning  
 Human Understanding, 12mo 3s.  
 ——— Essays Moral and Political, 12mo 3s.  
**J**ACOB's Law Dictionary, Folio  
 James's Prefaces of Life and Death, 8vo  
 ——— Practice of Physic, 2 Vols. 8vo  
 ——— English Dispensary, 8vo  
 Illustration of the Holy Scriptures, by Notes  
 and Explications of the Old and New  
 Testament, printed on a large beautiful  
 Letter, and superfine Paper; in which  
 the useful Observations of Commentators  
 are taken Notice of, the different Trans-  
 lations of the Bible into various Lan-  
 guages examined, to illustrate and ex-  
 plain difficult Texts; the Writings of  
 the most learned Men consulted and ap-  
 plied, and such new Notes added, as will  
 greatly explain the Holy Scriptures.  
 Published in Three-Penny Numbers  
 Weekly. The Cuts published separate  
 at 3d. each Number.  
 Independent Whig, 4 Vols. 12mo  
 Ingram on the Plague,



**K**ennet's Roman Antiquities, 8vo  
 Ken's Retired Christian, 12mo 1 s.  
 Kirby's Doctrine of Ultimators, 4to  
 Kettleby's Receipts in Cookery, 8vo 3 s.  
 Klimius's Journey to the World under Ground, 12mo 3 s.  
 Knap's Psalms and Anthems in 4 Parts, 6th Edit. 3 s.  
 — New Church Melody, 2 Edit. 3 s. 6 d.  
**L**ady's Companion in two Vols. with Cuts; containing upwards of three Thousand different Receipts in every Kind of Cookery, and those the best and most fashionable; being four Times the Quantity of any Book of this Sort, &c. To which are added Bills of Fare for every Month in the Year, also Directions for Brewing Beers, Ales, &c. making all sorts of English Wines, Cyder, Mum, Metheglin, Vinegar, Verjuice, Catchup, &c. with the Receipts of Mrs. Stephens for the Stone; Dr. Mead for the Bite of a Mad Dog; the Receipt sent from Ireland for the Gout; Sir Hans Sloan's Receipt for sore Eyes, and the Receipt for making Tar Water, 6th Edit. 2 Vols. 6 s.  
 Landlords and Tenants Law, 12mo 3 s.  
 Lady's Library, 3 Vols. 12mo  
 Laboratory, or School of Arts, 2 Vols.  
 Langham's Nett Duties, 3 s. 6 d.  
 Lemery on Foods, 12mo  
 L'Estrange's Josephus, Folio  
 Leybourn's Trader's Sure Guide, 12mo 1 s. 6 d.  
 Leadbetter's Royal Gauger, 8vo 7 s. 6 d.  
 Letters from several Parts of Europe and the East, 2 Vols. 8vo 10 s.  
 Le Dran's Observations in Surgery, 8vo 5 s.  
 — Operations Ditto, with Cheselden's Remarks, 8vo 6 s.  
 Life of Stanislaus King of Poland, &c.  
 — of Oliver Cromwell, 12mo 3 s.  
 — of Archbishop Tillotson, 8vo  
 Littleton's Dictionary, 4to  
 Livy's Roman History, 6 Vols. 8vo  
 Locke's Works, 3 Vols. Folio  
 — on Human Understanding, 2 Vols. 8vo 8 s.  
 — Epistles, 4to  
 London and Country Brewer, 8vo 6th Edit. 5 s.  
 — Magazine, from the Year 1732, to the present Time, or any single Month to compleat Sets. Price 6d. each.  
 — Spy, 12mo 3 s.  
 Love of Fame, the Universal Passion, 12mo 1 s. 6 d.  
 Lucas on Happiness, 2 Vols. 8vo 10 s.  
 Ludlow's Memoirs, Folio  
**M**artin's Dictionary, 8vo 6 s.  
 — Philosophy, 2 Vols. 8vo 12 s.  
 — Virgil, 2 Vols. 8vo 12 s.  
 Mather's Young Man's Companion, 12mo.  
 Matland's History of London, 2 Vols. Folio

Malcom's Book-keeping, 8vo  
 Manners, translated from the French, 12mo  
 Maintenon's Letters, 12mo 3 s.  
 Maintenon's Life, 12mo 3 s.  
 Mauriceaus's Midwifry, 8vo 5 s.  
 Mead on the Plague, 8vo  
 — Monita Precepta, Ditto, in English,  
 — Medica Sacra, Ditto, English  
 — on Poisons, 8vo  
 — de Variolis & Morbilib, 8vo  
 — Ditto, in English, 8vo  
 — de Imperio Solis & Lunæ, 8vo  
 — Ditto, in English, 8vo  
 — on the Scurvy, 8vo  
 Medical Chirurgical and Anatomical Cases, by Laurence Heister, M. D. 4to. with a Preface by P. Shaw, 21 s.  
 — (Scotch) Essays, 6 Vols. 12mo 21 s.  
 — Ditto, abridged by Lewis, 2 Vols. 8vo  
 Miede's State of Great-Britain, 8vo 6 s.  
 Melmoth's Pliny's Epistles, 2 Vols. 8vo 8 s.  
 — Cicero's Epistles, 3 Vol. 8vo 15 s.  
 Medulla Medicinæ Univerſæ, 12mo. By Theobald, 3 s. 6 d.  
 Memoirs of Charles Goodville, 2 Vols.  
 Middleton's Life of Cicero, 3 Vols. 8vo 15 s.  
 — Works, 5 Vols. 8vo 25 s.  
 Milton's Prose Works, 2 Vols. 4to  
 — Paradise Lost, and Regain'd, by Dr. Newton, 3 Vols. 4to  
 — Ditto, 4 Vols. 8vo  
 — Paradise Lost and Regain'd, 12mo  
 Miller's Gardener's Dictionary, Folio  
 — Ditto, Abridged, 3 Vols. 8vo 18 s.  
 — Gardener's Kalendar, 8vo 4 s.  
 Moore's Interest, 8vo  
 Moffet on Food, 12mo  
 Moreland's Vade-mecum, 8vo  
 Moll's System of Geography Improv'd, 2 Vols. Folio  
 Moliere's Plays, French and English, 10 Vols. 12mo  
 Mother Goose's Tales, 12mo 1 s. 6 d.  
 Museum for young Ladies and Gentlemen, Price 1 s.  
 Muse in good Humour, 2 Vols. 12mo 6 s.  
**N**ature Display'd, 7 Vols. 8vo, and 7 Vols. 12mo 21 s.  
 Nelson's Feasts and Fasts, 8vo 5 s.  
 — Devotions, 12mo 2 s. 6 d.  
 — Festivals abridg'd, 12mo 1 s.  
 Nettleton on Virtue, 8vo  
 Newberry's Pocket Dictionary, 8vo  
 Newton's (Sir Isaac) Tables of College Leaves, 12mo. with Tables of Interest, 2 s.  
 New Manual of Devotions, 12mo 3 s.  
 — Week's Preparation, 2 Parts, 12mo  
 — Present State of England. In two Pocket Vols. published under his Majesty's Sign Manual, 6 s.  
 — History of England, by Question and Answer, with 32 neat Copper-Plates, 12mo 8th Edit. price 3 s. 6 d.

## 6 BOOKS Printed for, and Sold by R. BALDWIN.

New Roman History, by Question and Answer, with 16 neat Copper-Plates, 12mo 4th Edition, 3 s. 6 d.

— History of Greece by Question and Answer, 2 s. 6 d.

— Critical Review of the Publick Buildings, Statues and Ornaments, in and about London and Westminster, 2d Edit. 1 s.

Nut-Cracker : Containing Jest, Puns, Jokes, Epigrams, &c. 1 s. 6 d.

**O**vidii Metam. in usum Delphini, 8vo  
Ovid de Tristitia, English, 12mo

— Art of Love, 12mo

Ozell's Telemachus, 2 Vols. 12mo

Ogleby's Roads, 12mo 1 s. 6 d.

Oldenburgh on Exchanges, 4to

Ophimaches, or Deism revealed, 2 Vols. 12mo 6 s.

Oldcastle's Remarks on the History of England, 8vo 5 s.

Oldcastle's Political Tracts, 8vo 5 s.

Orrery's Pliny's Epistles, 2 Vols. 8vo 12 s.

**P**alladio Londinensis, by Salmon, 4to  
Pantheon, by Tooke, 8vo 3 s. 6 d.

Pamela, 4 Vols. 12mo 12 s.

Patoun's Practical Navigation, 8vo 5 s.

Parliamentary Register, 8vo 6 s.

Peer's Companion for Youth, 1 s.

Persian Letters and Turkish Tales, 2 Vols.

Pere Williams's Reports, 3 Vols. Folio

Philosophical Transactions abridged, to the Year 1744, in 9 Vols. 4to

Phillips's Grammar.

— Pastorals, 12mo

Pious Country Parishioner, 12mo 1 s. 6 d.

Pitt's Virgil, 2 Vols. 12mo 5 s.

Pineda's Spanish Dictionary, Folio

Pilkington's (Mrs) Memoirs, 3 Vols. 12mo

Pilgrim's Progress complete, 8vo 5 s.

Plutarch's Lives, 9 Vols. 12mo

Polite Tales, Fables, Riddles, Stories, Epitaphs, Letters, &c. in easy Prose and Verse, with other Lessons of Morality equally instructive and entertaining for little Masters and Misses, adorned with Sculptures, Price Bound and Gilt 6 d. design'd as a pretty and useful Present for Children.

— Companion : Containing Essays on various Subjects, illustrated with Passages from the most excellent Poets, Orators, Philosophers, and Historians. In two Pocket Volumes, 6 s.

Pocket-Companion for Oxford : Containing an accurate Description of the Publick Edifices, the Buildings in each of the Colleges, the Gardens, Statues, Busts, Pictures, and all other Curiosities, in the University, &c. 1 s.

Posthumous Works of Mr. Thomas Chubb : containing Remarks on the Scriptures ; on Mr. Warburton's Divine Legation of Moses ; the Author's Farewel to his Readers, comprehending a Variety of

Tracts on the most important Subjects of Religion ; with an Appendix and Postscript, and some Account of the Author. Written by Himself, 2 Vols. 10 s.

Pocket Companion, and History of Free Masons : containing their Origin, Progress, and present State ; an Abstract of their Laws, Constitutions, Customs, Charges, Orders, and Regulations, for the Instruction and Conduct of the Brethren, &c. and a select Number of Songs and other Particulars, for the Use of the Society, 3 s.

Polly an Opera, being the Second Part of the Beggars Opera, by Mr. Gay, 4to and 8vo. Price 1 s. each.

Poems by Eminent Ladies, 2 Vols. 12mo 6 s.

Pollnitz's Memoirs, 5 Vols. 12mo

Pope's Works, 10 Vols. small 12mo

— Works, 9 Vols. large 8vo. and 9 Vols. small 8vo

— Iliad and Odyssey, 11 Vols. 12mo

Potter's Antiquities, 2 Vols. 8vo 10 s.

Pomfret's Poems, 12mo

Prior's Poems, 2 Vols. 12mo

Pringle on the Diseases of the Camp, 8vo

Present State of Europe, 8vo 6 s.

Preceptor, containing a general Course of Education, 2 Vols. 8vo 12 s.

Practical Farmer, in two Parts, 8vo. 3 s.

Pretty Books for Children, or an easy Guide to the English Tongue, Price 6 d.

Price's British Carpenter : or, a Treatise on Carpentry : Containing the most concise and authentick Rules of that Art. To which is added, a Supplement, containing Palladio's Orders of Architecture, with the Ornaments of Doors and Windows, proportion'd and adjust'd by Divisions on Scales ; together with the accurate Curves of their Mouldings, and their Application to Use.

Having perus'd this Treatise of Carpentry, compiled by Francis Price, we think it a very useful and instructive Piece, and as such, recommend it to every one concerned in Works of that Kind. N. Hawke-moor, John James, James Gibbs, 4to 7 s. 6 d.

Puffendorf's Introduction to the History of Europe, 2 Vols. 8vo 10 s.

Pyle's Paraphrase upon the Epistles, 2 Vols. 8vo

**Q**uincy's Dispensatory, 8vo

— Lexicon, 8vo

**R**aleigh's History of England, 2 Vols. 6 s.

Ramsay's Travels of Cyrus, 12mo 3 s.

Rabelais's Works, 5 Vols. 12mo

Rambler, 4 Vols. 12mo and 8 Vols. 18 s.

Reading's Life of Christ, 8vo

Rehearsal at Gotham, by Mr. Gay, 1 s.

Review of the Rebellions in 1715 and 1745.

Remarks on the Advantages and Disadvantages of France and of Great-Britain

with

# BOOKS Printed for, and Sold by R. BALDWIN. 7

with respect to Commerce, and to the other Means of encreasing the Wealth and Power of a State, 12mo 3s.  
 Royal Jester; or, Cream of the Jest: Being a Collection of Jest, Puns, Jokes, &c By Martin Merry, Esq; Wit-Professor to the King of ———. 1s.  
 Robinson Crusoe, 2 Vols. 12mo 5s.  
 Rollin's Antient History, 10 Vols. 8vo. or 12 Vols. small 12mo  
 ——— Roman History, 16 Vols. 8vo  
 ——— Arts and Sciences, 4 Vols. 8vo  
 ——— Belles Lettres, 4 Vols. 12mo  
 Robertson's Menfuration, 12mo  
 Rowe's Lucan, 2 Vols. 12mo  
 ——— Works, 2 Vols. 12mo  
 ——— (Mrs) Works, 2 Vols. 8vo  
 ——— Letters from the Dead to the Living, 8vo. or 2 Vols. 12mo. 1 Vol. 18es  
 Roderick Random, 2 Vols. 12mo. 3d Edit. With humorous Frontispieces, 6s.  
 Rule of Life, in select Sentences, 12mo 3s.  
 Ruffel on Sea Water, 12mo 2s. 6d.  
**S** Almon's Universal Traveller, 2 Vols. Fol. or in Weekly Numbers, at 6d. each.  
 ——— Modern History of all Nations, 3 Vol. Folio  
 ——— Chronological Historian, 2 Vols. 8vo  
 ——— Gazetteer, 12mo  
 ——— Geographical Grammar, 8vo 6s.  
 Saunderson's Algebra, 2 Vols. 4to  
 Schrevellii Lexicon, 8vo 6s.  
 School of Man, 12mo 3s.  
 Scotch Presbyterian Eloquence, 1s.  
 Seed's Sermons, 2 Vols. 8vo 10s.  
 ——— Posthumous Works, 2 Vols. 8vo 8s.  
 Shaw's Abridgment of Boyle's Works, 3 Vols. 4to  
 ——— Practice of Physic, 2 Vols. 8vo 8s.  
 ——— Parish Law, 8vo 5s.  
 ——— Justice, 2 Vols. 8vo  
 Sharp's Inquiry into the Present State of Surgery, 8vo 4s.  
 ——— Operations in Surgery, 8vo 4s.  
 ——— Sermons, 7 Vol. 8vo or 12mo  
 Shameful Sin, in 7 Sermons against Whoring, &c.  
 Shaw's Bacon, 3 Vols. 4to  
 Shaftsbury's Characteristics, 3 Vols. 18es.  
 Shakespear's Plays, 9 Vols. 18mo  
 ——— Illustrated, 3 Vols. 12mo  
 Sherlock on Death, 8vo  
 ——— on Judgment, 8vo  
 ——— on a Future State, 8vo  
 ——— on Providence, 8vo  
 ——— on Prophecy, 8vo 5s.  
 ——— on Death, 12mo  
 ——— Sermons, 2 Vols. 8vo (by Dean) 10s.  
 Shebbeare's Practice of Physick, 2 Vols. 10s.  
 Sheridan's Persius, 12mo  
 Short Way to know the World, with a new Set of neat Maps, 12mo 3s.  
 Sidney on Government, 2 Vols. 8vo 10s.

Sir Isaac Newton's Tables for Renewing and Purchasing of the Leases of Cathedral Churches and Colleges, according to the several Rates of Interest; with their Construction and Use explain'd. Also Tables for Renewing and Purchasing the Leases of Lands and Houses. Very necessary and useful for all Purchasers: But especially those who are any Ways concerned in Church or College Leases. To which are added, (by the late Bishop of Chichester) the Value of Church and College Leases consider'd, and the Advantage to the Lessees made very Apparent. To this Sixth Edition are added, Tables of Simple Interest exactly computed, for one to twelve Months, and for one to ninety-one Days; or a Quarter of a Year, at 3, 3 1 half, 4, and 5 per Cent. With Tables of Brokerage and Commission, a Table shewing what Interest is made per Cent. and per Annum of any Purchase, and a Table shewing the Number of Days between any two in the Year, 2s.  
 Smoller's Don Quixote, 2 Vols. 4to  
 Source of the Laws, &c. 8vo  
 Spenser's Works, 6 Vols. 18es  
 Spectators, 8 Vols. 8vo. 8 Vols. 12mo, and 8 Vols. 18mo  
 Spirit of Nations, 8vo  
 Stanhope's Thomas à Kempis's Christian Pattern, 8mo. and 12mo  
 ——— Parson's Christian Directory, 8vo  
 ——— on the Epistles and Gospels, 4 Vols. 8vo  
 ——— St. Austen's Meditations, 8vo.  
 ——— 12 Sermons, 8vo  
 ——— 16 Sermons at Boyle's Lectures, 8vo  
 Stackhouse's History of the Holy Bible, 2nd Body of Divinity, Folio  
 ——— Hardships of the Inferior Clergy, 8vo  
 Steele's Christian Hero, 12mo  
 Stephen Duck's Poems, 8vo 6d.  
 Stirling's Virgil, 8vo 6s.  
 ——— Terence, 8vo 5s.  
 ——— Ovid's Tristia, 8vo 3s. 6d.  
 ——— Persius, 8vo 1s.  
 ——— Cato, 12mo 1s.  
 ——— Florus, 8vo 3s.  
 ——— Eutropius, 8vo 2 Edit. 2s. 6d.  
 ——— Phædrus, 8vo 6th Edit. 2s.  
 ——— Corderius, 12mo 1s. 6d.  
 ——— Catechismus, 12mo 1s.  
 ——— Latin Grammar, 8vo 6d.  
 ——— English Grammar, 8vo 6d.  
 ——— Copy Book, 6d.  
 ——— Rhetorick, 4d.  
 ——— Pantheon, 1s. 6d.  
 Swift's Works, 13 Vols. 8vo, and 14 Vols. 18mo  
 Switzer's Water-Works, 4to  
 ——— of Brocoli, &c. 8vo



# 8 BOOKS Printed for, and Sold by R. BALDWIN.

**T**HE Life and strange surprizing Adventures of Robinson Crusoe, of York, Mariner, who lived eight and twenty Years alone in an uninhabited Island on the Coast of America, near the Mouth of the great River Oroonoke, having been cast on Shore by Shipwreck, wherein all the Men perished but himself. With an Account how he was at last strangely delivered by Pirates. In Two Volumes, 12mo. Adorned with Cuts. The 11th Edition. Pr. 5s. Bound.

**The London and Country Brewer.** Containing Directions for Brewing all Sorts of Malt Liquors, and preserving them both in the Cask and Bottle, 6th Edit. 8vo 5s.

**The Royal Psalter,** curiously printed, (with the Life of King David prefixed) and the useful Proverbs and wise Sayings of King Solomon; and at the Bottom of each Page rational Meditations, on moral and divine Subjects; and at the Beginning of each Psalm an Explanation thereof and its Beauties. Pr. 10d. bound.

**The Royal Battledore;** or, first Book for Children to learn their Letters and Figures: Adorned with twenty-four Cuts, and Explanations. Pr. Two pence, neatly gilt and glazed.

**The Royal Primer;** or, an easy and pleasant Guide to the Art of Reading: with suitable Morals and Reflections. Embellished with twenty-seven entertaining Pictures. Pr. 3d.

**The Practical Farmer,** or Hertfordshire Husbandman; containing many new Improvements in Husbandry, 4th Edit. in two Parts, Pr. 3s.

**The Practical Farrier,** a Collection of Receipts for the Cure of Distempers incident to Horses and all other Cattle, 3d Edit. Pr. 1s.

**The Library of the Law,** 12mo

**The Way to be Wise and Wealthy,** recommended to all: Applied more particularly to the several Circumstances and Conditions of the Gentleman, the Scholar, the Soldier, the Sailor, the Tradesman, the Artificer and the Husbandman, by a Merchant, Pr. 1s.

**The Young Lady conducted from her leaving the School to her entering upon the World,** Pr. 3s.

**Tatlers,** 4 Vols. 12mo. and 18mo

**Tales of the Fairies,** 3 Vols. 12mo

**Terræ Filius,** 12mo

**Terentii Comœdiæ in Usum Delp.** 8vo

———— by Patrick, 2 Vols. 8vo

**Temple of the Muses.** 12mo

**Telemachus in French,** by De Maizeaux.

———— French and English.

———— English.

**Theobald's Shakespear,** 8 Vols. 12mo

**The History of the Life of the Empress Catherine.** Containing a short History of the Russian Empire, from its Foundation

to the Time of the Death of that Princess: With an Account of her Origin; and of her Conduct during the Life of the Emperor Peter. By John Mottley, Esq; 2 Vols. 8vo 10s.

**Thompson's Works,** 4 Vols. 12mo

———— Seasons, 12mo

———— Travels, 2 Vols. 12mo

**Thorley on Bees,** 8vo

**Tillotson's Works,** 3 Vols. Folio.

———— Sermons, 12 Vols. 8vo

———— Ditto, 12 Vols. 12mo

**Torbeck's Debates,** 21 Vol's 8vo

**Tour through Great Britain,** 4 Vols. 12mo

**Trapp's Virgil,** 3 Vols. 12mo

**Tull's Husbandry,** 8vo

**Turkish Spy,** 8 Vols. 12mo

**Varenus's Geogaphy,** 2 Vols. 8vo

**Vinum Britannicum,** &c. 8vo

**Universal Spectator,** 4 Vols. 12mo

———— History, 21 Vols. 8vo

———— Pocket Companion, 12mo

**Union or Select Scots and English Poems.**

**WArburton's Legation of Moses,** 3 Vols. 8vo

**Watts's Logic,** 8vo

———— Psalms and Hymns, 12mo

———— Works compleat, 6 Vols. 4to

**Waller's Poems,** 12mo

**Ward's Mathematician's Guide,** 8vo

**Watson's Horace,** Latin and English, 2 Vols. 8vo

**Whettenhall's Greek Grammar.**

**Webster's Book-Keeping,** 8vo

**Weir's Book-Keeping,** 4to

**West on the Resurrection,** 8vo

**Whitehead's Poems,** 12mo

**Way to Reading made Easy or the Child's first Book,** Pr. 6d. or 5s. a Dozen.

**Wilson's short Instructions for the Sacrament,** 12mo

**Winflow's Anatomy,** 4to

**Woolaston's Religion of Nature,** 8vo

**World in Miniature,** 2 Vols. 12mo

**Works of Horace,** with the original Text, and reduced to the natural Order of Construction, with Accents to regulate the the right Pronunciation, and a close and truly literal Translation, rendering that Author easy and familiar to every Reader. By several Hands. For the Use of all Lovers of that Prince of Lyricks, as well as Schools. In a Method never attempted before. Dedicated to his Royal Highness George Prince of Wales. Compleat in Two Pocket Volumes.

**XEnophon Memorabilia,** 8vo

———— de Cyri Institutione, Hutchinson, 8vo

**YOUNG's Night Thoughts,** 12mo 3s.

———— Love of Fame, 1s. 6d.

———— Centaur not Fabulous; in Six Letters to a Friend.

**ZAdig, or the Book of Fate,**



BOOKS printed for JOHN WHISTON and  
LOCKYER DAVIS in Fleet-street, and  
JOHN WARD at the Royal Exchange.

126.  
I. THE History of the Five *Indian Nations* of  
*CANADA*, which are the Barrier be-  
tween the *English* and *French* in that Part  
of the World. With particular Accounts of their  
Religion, Manners, Customs, Laws, and Govern-  
ment; their several Battles and Treaties with the  
*European Nations*; their Wars with the other *In-*  
*dians*; and a true Account of the present State of  
our Trade with them. In which are shewn the great  
Advantage of their Trade and Alliance to the *British*  
Nation, and the Intrigues and Attempts of the *French*  
to engage them from us; a Subject nearly concerning  
all our *American Plantations*, and highly meriting the  
Consideration of the *British* Nation. By the Hon-  
ourable *Cadwallader Colden*, Esq; One of his Ma-  
jesty's Counsel, and Surveyor-General of *New-York*.  
To which are added, Accounts of the several other  
Nations of *Indians* in *North-America*, their Numbers,  
Strength, &c. and the Treaties which have been  
lately made with them. The Second Edition.

*A small Number being left of the following curious Book,*  
*beautifully printed in Octavo, are now sold at Two*  
*Shillings and Six-pence sewed.*

II. *THEOPHRASTUS's History of Stones*,  
with an *English* Version, and illustrated with critical  
and philosophical Notes, including the Modern Hi-  
story of the Gems and precious Stones described by  
that Author, and of many other Native Fossils.  
By *John Hill*, M. D. Member of the *Royal Academy*  
of Sciences at *Bordeaux*, and Author of the *Natural*  
*History of Fossils*. To which are added, two Letters,  
one to Dr. *Parsons*, F. R. S. on the Colours of the  
*Sapphire Turquoise*; and the other to *Martin Folkes*,  
Esq; President of the *Royal Society*, upon the Ef-  
fects of different Menstruums on *Copper*. Both tend-  
ing to illustrate the Doctrine of the Gems being  
coloured by *Metalline Particles*.



